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JACKSONVILLE.

One of Alabama's Most Prosperous Towns.

Birmingham Age Staff Correspondence.
(Republished.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., June 11.—Your staff correspondent, Mr. Haden, wrote a good article for Jacksonville, after visiting the town and seeing it himself, but he did not overdraw the picture. God never did more for a country than he has for this immediate section. Rev. Mr. Lane, in a remarkable sermon last night, dwelt at length on the marvelous natural richness of this section and said it would be but a short time until the smoke of industrial establishments would obscure the heavens and the mountains would be dotted with cottages, and this fertile valley laud with rich harvests to feed the teeming multitudes, for the millions were coming like grasshoppers to possess this godly land. He reminded the people of Jacksonville that they were not long to be permitted to enjoy the quietude of village life, with its God-fearing men and women; but that with population would come vice in every shape, and that it behoved the people of the town, while building their fine hotels, grading their fine streets and organizing their land companies in order to meet the coming tide of population, to look well to their moral condition at all times, and see that the morals of the town prosper with its material growth. This minister saw all who come here—scientists, newspaper men and all. A man cannot look at the physical geography of this country without being impressed with the fact that here nature turned herself loose and did some extraordinary thing. Situated but twelve miles north of Anniston, in the same valley and hugging the same mountain, the place is even richer naturally than that favored spot, and money and the enterprise of man can do as much or more for this place than has been done for that, and fortunes just as large can be accumulated here by development as have been made there.

The State geologist, in one of his reports, says that at Jacksonville occurs one of the most remarkable deposits of brown hematite ore in the State. In beauty of landscape there is no comparison between the two places, yet Anniston evokes exclamations of delight from all who take in the natural beauty of her scenery from any one of the elevated points about the city. Here the valley is very much wider than at Anniston, and the view a hundred times more extended. At no point in the South has your correspondent ever seen more exquisite views of grander scenery. Your staff correspondent stated that the town could have water works from the mountains by natural gravitation. He did not observe that the town already had water works of just such character. Away up the mountain side, far above the highest buildings in the town, break out huge freestone springs which make brooks that flow through the valley and through the town on their way to the sea. Iron piping is laid from one of these to the town, about one and a half miles distant, and the cool water comes rushing down into the homes of the townspeople fresh from the spring and with tremendous pressure. There is no expense attached to this system of water works. It is perhaps the cheapest in the State, and can be enlarged indefinitely. There is a water supply rushing down from the mountain sides sufficient to supply a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Fire plugs attached to these water pipes thoroughly protect the property of the town from fire. In addition to this water supply a magnificent spring, flowing three million gallons per day, bursts from a limestone bluff in the very heart of the town and joins its waters with that of the mountain streams that come leaping and tearing down the hillsides to the town. Industrial enterprises here will never be taxed for water. In addition to the water furnished by the spring and the mountain streams, other springs and lakes abound about the town, furnishing water sufficient for a city the size of Baltimore. The municipal government has about made arrangements to turn the water works over to the Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Company, which will greatly enlarge them. It is the design of the company to offer free water to any manufacturing enterprise locating here. This, however, is a minor inducement compared to others that have and will be offered.

The "Iron Queen" hotel has all the modern conveniences, such as gas light in every room and hall, electric bell bats, hot and cold baths, etc. It has 40 rooms and is three stories in height. The halls and every room are carpeted. There are two parlors, one on the first floor for

general use, and one on the second floor known as the ladies private parlor. An opening above the lobby to the second floor, similar to that in the Exchange at Montgomery, affords a full view of the lobby to occupants of the second floor. It has a first-class manager, and the hotel is run in first-class style.

The town of Jacksonville, besides being the most beautiful place in the State, with most charming and refined society, is the healthiest point in the State, as shown by report of the State health officer. This induces annually hordes of summer visitors, who crowd to town as long as people will take them in.

People who know the fine educational advantages, as well as its social and religious advantages, are investing in lots here for future improvement. The State has a fine normal school here, and in the graded schools attached a child may have fine educational advantages at nominal cost. Farmers throughout the county who know the resources of the town, and know that it is bound to grow until property is worth many times the value now fixed upon it, are buying lots as a matter of speculation.

If I were a mechanic in a town like Birmingham or Anniston and wanted to have a home of my own within reach of my means, I would much rather have a lot and locate my family in Jacksonville than in any of the towns mapped out by land companies near those towns, and why? In those settlements, on the ragged edge of a city population like Birmingham, there is little police protection, and no church and school advantages worth mentioning. Here a mechanic may place his family in a community where he knows health abounds (and that is a first consideration), and among people whose charitable and kind Christian women would look after his family if they should get sick. Here they would have also church privileges and school advantages. It is but a few hours run by rail from Birmingham here, and but a few minutes run from Anniston by rail. Your correspondent is induced to thus write about mechanics' homes here from the fact that he is informed the land company is receiving many inquiries from working men in Birmingham who are looking to Jacksonville for homes for their families. They are wise in their choice. At no point in the State can they secure a home at once so healthy with all the advantages possessed alike by city and country. To the man of means, this place presents no less attraction. Here he may rear his family amid refinement and culture, and secure to his children the very best possible educational advantages. Jacksonville, like Talladega and Huntsville, has been long noted for its fine society and the culture and intelligence of its people. The three towns mentioned have given to the State and Nation many of its most distinguished men, and each has been a political power in the State, and is so to-day. A public spirited and enterprising man in Gadsden is wont to say frequently that he has one boy who is bound to reach political eminence, for he was born in Jacksonville.

The foundations are being laid broad and solid for a large city, and so thoroughly is this being done that there will be any future trouble as to drainage, etc. It is costing a lot of money, but in the long run it will prove true economy. The people of Jacksonville are thoroughly united, and have firm confidence in the future of their town. There is not a single croaker in the town. They loyally sustain the land company, and very readily subscribe to all enterprises looking to the good of the town, without asking whether it will benefit the land company or themselves the most. Stockholders of the land company are to be found in almost all the Southern cities, and these are co-operating with the people of the town most heartily in pushing it forward. The officers of the company are men who have succeeded in everything they have yet undertaken, as they are succeeding in building a city here in this beautiful valley with iron mountains all around. Jacksonville has been christened the "Iron Queen" on account of the richness of these mountains in iron ore, and the title is well deserved. But iron is not her only source of natural wealth. Immense deposits of the finest coal, equal to that imported, lays just within the corporate limits, while beautiful variegated marble fills a range of hills lying parallel with the mountains and in the corporate limits. An Easter marble firm are now considering the development of this marble. Limestone of the finest quality lies all under one's feet here. Barrels and lead are found in great abundance six miles west. Here or near here the red hematite and the brown hematite ore meet, both in lavish profusion. The brown hematite ore is very low in phosphorus near the town, where mined (being .007 per cent. of phosphorus), and will make Bessemer steel. A company owns here, near the town and along the

line of railroad leading into the town, within a distance of eighteen miles, inexhaustible veins of manganese, which has been analyzed by the Carnegies in Pittsburgh, and for which they have offered \$15 per ton. But they are not shipping. They are saving it for the great steel plant that is to be located in Jacksonville at some time in the future, when the world learns that steel can be made from Southern ores.

The land company is overwhelmed with enquiries from all kinds of manufacturing establishments in the North and East, as well from individuals, and all the indications point to a large influx of population from those sections, and the location of several very important industries here in the very near future. The town has, after long and patient effort, and at much expense, at last got itself advertised and the rest will follow easily, the resources being here to show for themselves.

To sum the whole matter up, your correspondent can truthfully say that it is his deliberate opinion that no place in Alabama, or in the South, presents so fine a field for investment as Jacksonville now does, considering the price of property and the brilliant future as surely awaiting the town as that the sun will rise over her rich mountains every morning and light up the prettiest landscape the delighted eye of man ever dwelt upon.

Rape at Fort Payne.

FORT PAYNE, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Lizzie Herrington, an estimable white lady, was outraged near here Friday night by a negro some 30 years old. Mrs. Herrington is a delicate lady 44 years old and has been an inmate of the Asheville hospital and been treated for two ovarian tumors; in one instance the stomach was laid open. The outrage may cause her death.

The story of the outrageous perpetration on the person of a lady so highly respected, is substantially as follows:

At 11:30 o'clock at night she was awakened, while lying in her bed in her sleeping apartment, by the laying of a hand on her corsage, and a voice, unmistakably that of a negro, exclaimed: "Be still lady or I'll kill you."

She struggled with the rapist, but finally was obliged to succumb to the demands of the villain. After accomplishing his purpose he left through the rear window. A box just under the window casing showed the manner of his entrance and departure. It is plainly shown he was in stockinged feet, as his tracks denote. Mrs. Herrington corroborates this statement, and says further he wore no coat or hat, and was a large man with a stubby beard. As soon as the negro fled, Mrs. Herrington alarmed her neighbors, and a searching party was instituted at once. The woods surrounding the beautiful valley where Fort Payne is located were scourred for the black rascal. As yet he has not been arrested, but suspicion unmistakably points to negroes in the immediate vicinity of her house.

The 10-year-old boy Charlie, who was sleeping with Mrs. Herrington at the time, is very much prostrated as well as the widowed mother. Mrs. Herrington's throat shows plainly the finger marks of the negro, and she is suffering the most acute pain from general causes. The people are very indignant at having this disgrace on their prosperous and pretty city.

To Cure the Taste for Liquor.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, in answer to the question, "Can any one give me a cure for drunkenness?" says:

"Indulgence in spirits after awhile, which is longer or shorter according to the constitution of the person, produces irritation, inflammation and fever of the stomach, hence the craving for drink and the greater the fever the greater the craving. As spirits act also on the nervous system and on the brain, the nervous system becomes impaired and the brain weakened. Who can deny that a person ailing in these several ways is laboring under a serious disease? He has then no will power to exercise, because the seat of the will is in the nervous centers, and when these are impaired or destroyed, so is also the will power.

"Here is the cure: Let the person have within his reach a small vial of the best kind of Peruvian bark, and when the craving for liquor comes on him let him take a teaspoonful of tincture every two hours. In a few days the taste for liquor is destroyed, and destroyed while indulging in it, for tincture of Peruvian bark is spirituous which has been drawn all the substance of Peruvian bark. It is to be found in every drug store, but it should be of the very best.

"Peruvian bark is a tonic. It is also the best, if not the only, cure known for fever. It is from Peruvian bark that quinine is extracted, and, moreover, it is anti-periodic. It is by these three agencies that it destroys the craving for liquor. Any one wishing to be cured of that ailment can be cured in the way here described, but there are few drunkards indeed who wish to be cured."

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A MARYLAND HERO.

Forty-Three Imprisoned Miners Rescued by H. P. Meems.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 1.—Forty-five men were at work in the Allegheny mine, thirteen miles from Cumberland, belonging to the consolidated Coal company, when the wall between it and the adjoining worked out Boston, or Etina mine, gave way from pressure of water in the old mine. It flowed steadily in a strong stream over four feet in depth and there were grave fears for the men inside. Hours passed before any relief could be obtained by the men inside, and outside the deep concern of wives, children and loving friends were depicted on every countenance. Finally the water had subsided to a depth that would allow entrance to the mine, and H. P. Meems, the mining engineer of the company, started in alone in search of the imprisoned men, none of the outsiders being willing to venture. After wading through the water against a strong current up to his armpits and over an irregular bed, 1,500 feet he came to a group of forty-three men, who told him of a man and a boy being in a distant room. No one would go to their relief. He started on a new and finding the two placed the boy on his shoulders and bidding the man to follow turned back and joined the group. The men seemed terrified and without judgment. They declined to go forward until after much persuasion and then only after Meems had taken the lead with the child on his shoulders. Fortunately all escaped. The water was an accumulation of years and is still flowing at considerable depth, though with less force.

The loss to the coal company is said to be heavy. The full extent will not be ascertained until the water is entirely subsided. Meems's courage in entering the mine, his young spirit, and the hope and encouragement he gave the entombed miners when he met them may be justly considered their salvation. He is certainly the benefactor of many a loving heart in homes that would be grief stricken, where widows' tears and orphans' cries would prevail in place of joyful and thankful hearts.

Tanner and Watterson.

The severe editorial in the Courier-Journal concerning Corporal Tanner, which was transmitted by telegraph and published in many papers, has excited curiosity in regard to the nature of the remarks made by Tanner, which elicited Mr. Watterson's article. Below we give the offensive remarks of Corporal Tanner in his speech at Chautauqua. Concerning pensions Corporal Tanner said:

"Since I met you last I have been abused by the column. You are a parcel of thieves and burglars, and I am your leader. Henry Watterson, who was a rebel at heart without the heart to fight, has said in his paper (and it is only one of the very many he has told) that the size of the pensions the commissioners would grant would depend on his condition; that if he was sober he would give the boys \$12 a month, but if he was drunk, as he usually is, he would give \$24 a month. The only time I ever saw Watterson was in Washington, and he was very, very drunk then. They say we are bankrupting the nation, and yet Secretary Winwood comes out with a report showing the surplus greater than ever. Every man who is paying taxes ought to be in favor of pensions. The money goes into every city, village and hamlet, and it is circulated like the blood in the veins of the body."

"I don't know how many foolish things the commissioners may do. I know he is human. They can hurt and scare and look, but they can't smite his garments. There was a congress a few months ago, and by it some things were promised to the surviving veterans and their widows. If these cases are to be falsified I know of one man who is mightily out of place in his office. The papers have been howling because the commissioners made a lot of cases special. They said there were 10,000 special cases, but when they investigated they found only 900. If I had the power I would set these cases in forty-eight hours. There are 400,000 others waiting."

A Remarkable Revival.

Out on the Georgia Pacific railroad, in Cleburne county, four miles from Edwardsville and Heath, is a little church belonging to the order of Congregational Methodists called Salem. Last week a meeting of six days commenced closed there with thirty-one conversions and twenty-five admissions to the church. There were remarkable displays of the divine spirit in the saving of hardened sinners. Some were converted on the grounds around the house and many at the altars inside. The people shouted and praised God as in olden times.

"Yes, we don't allow any liquor to be sold if we can possibly prevent it; but sir, there are men in this town so utterly devoid of honor and principle that for twenty cents they will peddle out this liquid damnation. What do you think of such an unprincipled scoundrel?"

"It strikes me it is a mere matter of business. Where can I find that unprincipled scoundrel?"

"I am the man. Follow me."

When the drummer returned his mustache was moist and he was out a quarter.—Texas Siftings.

Common soda moistened with water and applied to a burn will alleviate the pain and prevent blistering. This is a cheap and convenient remedy and should be remembered.

The Baptists of Florence are building a handsome new church. It is of rough limestone, and will cost about \$40,000.

PINE STRAW BAGGING.

In the Field to Down the Jute Bagging Trust.

Montgomery Advertiser.

"Here's something that will knock the jute trust into a cocked hat."

Somebody said that to an Advertiser reporter who was passing by the wholesale grocery store of W. B. Jones & Bros., Commerce street, yesterday afternoon.

It was pine straw bagging.

Fifty rolls of the new cloth had just been received from the warehouse and piled up on the pavement in front of the store.

It is the first shipment of pine straw bagging ever received in Montgomery. It will meet all demands and help the cotton bagging to knock the daylight out of the jute combine.

"You never saw prettier cloth than that for wrapping cotton," said Capt. Wm. B. Jones to The Advertiser.

"I got fifty rolls in the first order, and it came in to-day. A roll contains the same number of yards as a roll of jute—50 yards. It weighs 10 pounds, 5 pounds to the yard. I can sell it as cheap as the heaviest jute, which only weighs 12½ pounds to the yard."

"Right there the farmer comes in for a pick-up, doesn't he?"

"Well, I should say. The farmer pays only 10 cents a yard, two pounds, for this bagging, and when he sells his cotton for 10½ cents a pound he gets 2½ cents a yard for his bagging. Cotton bagging will cost him 12½ cents a yard and only weighs three-fourths of a pound a yard. You can easily see where the farmer gets in on pine straw bagging. I have already sold every pound of fifty-five rolls and have ordered another shipment. I keep cotton bagging and jute, for my customers, but I believe the pine straw cloth is going to win the day."

A large crowd gathered around to examine the pine straw bagging as it was brought by the drays and landed on the pavement, and the universal opinion among farmers, merchants, warehousemen and cotton buyers, was that it will answer every purpose as a wrapping for cotton.

Mr. F. B. Fisk, who represents Ralli Brothers of Liverpool, and buys more cotton than any one man in Montgomery, examined the pine straw goods and said he did not see how any objections could be raised against it. Mr. W. C. Ray, the best cotton buyer in the city, expressed the same opinion.

The Advertiser man asked a prominent buyer if there was any doubt about the Cotton Exchange accepting it. He did not think there was any doubt about its acceptance anywhere. "We sent it to them last year. The truth is, if it was not for the color, you could not tell them apart. It is the best counterfeit I ever saw."

One most excellent characteristic of the pine straw bagging is that it will not burn. Several gentlemen standing around applied matches to it, but it would not burn. It is heavy and strong in texture, yet loose and "giv'y" enough to admit of rough handling with hooks without tearing. It will yield enough for the hooks to catch hold in the cotton, and relieve the bagging itself of the strain.

A roll of pine straw is exactly like a roll of jute, only the former is of a deep red, brick dust color, and is heavier. The texture is exactly the same, and except in the particulars mentioned can not be distinguished from the jute.

The bagging was manufactured in North Carolina. It is durable as well as acceptable and cheap, and if taken into general use it will enable the Southern people to establish new industries to utilize the products of our magnificent pine forests. It is probable that a number of pine straw bagging factories will be in operation in Alabama by this time next year.

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The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

The directory of Anniston just out shows a population of ten thousand people in round numbers.

Politics are very quiet in Calhoun now. There will not be much talk on that line until after January next.

The Anniston News wants the merchants of Anniston to contribute money to build a first-class road from that point to Aderholt's mill.

The Governor has re-appointed Commissioner R. F. Kolb. He has also appointed Hon. T. G. Bush, of Mobile, a trustee of the Auburn Institute of Technology.

The Republicans of Talladega are making a fuss over the appointment of Burns, a Democrat, as postmaster at Talladega. They met a few days ago and censured Mosely for recommending him.

Col. B. H. Richardson, late editor of the Hot Blast will be editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun. We regret to lose Col. Richardson from the journalistic family of Cathoun. He was an agreeable companion and a facile writer.

Mr. J. L. McKay, as city editor of the Hot Blast, did not have an opportunity to show what was in him as a journalist. As editor of the Daily Press he has a larger opportunity and right well he is improving it. The Press is a great improvement on the Hot Blast.

Last year some cotton buyers bought cotton packed in cotton bagging and repacked it at the compress in jute bagging in order to make the difference in tare. This sort of action is calculated to nullify the efforts of the cotton planters to break the trust. Merchants or cotton dealers who will treat the farmers so ought not to be dealt with.

Farmers ought to stick up to each other in the fight of the jute bagging trust, whether they belong to the Alliance or not. Nearly every other interest sympathizes with the Alliance in its fight against this trust, which has sought to rob all cotton planters alike, and it is strange that nearly the only men in the South who do not, are to be found among the cotton planters them-

The Daily Anniston Press succeeds the Hot Blast, which has discontinued publication. The Press is owned and managed by Mr. Jno. C. Field, the owner and business manager of the late Hot Blast. Mr. J. L. McKay, who was local editor of the Hot Blast, is editor in chief of the new publication. The Press is an improvement on the Hot Blast. The REPUBLICAN wishes the new paper the most unbounded success.

Pension Commissioner Tanner seems to be a fool as well as knave. He has lately got himself in hot water with the Grand Army of the Republic by a needless insult in a speech to the widows of federal soldiers. The politicians are disgusted with him because his office has given him the big head and made him uncontrollable. He has more than once boasted of his independence of the President. He will wake up some morning and find his "trotters knocked out from under him."

The people of Shelby county are excited over the fact that thousands of blood red cards, with the word "When" printed on them, have been scattered over the county. It is probably an advertising dodge of some kind; but this won't prevent some crank from running off to Birmingham for a cargo of Winchester rifles. Common sense ought to teach people that if any mischief was contemplated in the county, notice of it would not be thus publicly given before hand.

Why does the Jacksonville Republican think itself too good to exchange with the Nickle? True, the better paper than the Nickle, but refusing to exchange shows a spirit of selfishness on the part of the Republican-Piedmont Nickle.

It has been through a mere oversight that the Nickle has not been getting the REPUBLICAN. We have been getting the Nickle and reading it, too, with interest, and all along supposed the paper was on the mailing list, until reminded as above by our young friend who edits it.

A man named Cummings, implicated in the murder of little Ella Gunn, in Beat 4, was brought in from Georgia by two Georgia officers and lodged in jail here Wednesday. This is the most important arrest yet made in connection with the murder and will lead to important results. Other arrests will follow. The coil tightens and the guilty parties will yet be brought to justice. Important facts are in possession of the State's officers which it would be imprudent to publish. Solicitor King and Sheriff Carpenter are both alert and everything that human ingenuity and human power can do, will be done to avenge the cruel murder of that innocent child.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber in the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this Fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. Those accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if his funds account put in suit before a magistrate here where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or, what is better, and which would please us most, send it or bring it to us at the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel glad of an opportunity to assist us, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying it its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have shown our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so signalized blessed them. This they ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrimed the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our farmer patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this Fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year round. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money for advertisements, is the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

Four white men have been arrested and jailed at Meridian, Miss., for setting fire to the house of a negro a few miles from the city. The family were in the house and when they tried to extinguish it the men threatened them with death. It is a capital offense and they now realize that they are in a terrible scrape. It was a cowardly crime and the perpetrators deserve severe punishment.

At Bluffton, in Cherokee county, the 2nd inst., a man named Bent, who runs a blind tiger, and Tom and Will Smith, two mountaineers, got into a shooting scrape. The Smith boys were both wounded, but not too badly to get off to their home in the mountains. Bent was killed.

Jackson county comes up with three tragedies Sunday last. At Paint Rock, John Goforth shot Archie Conway from ambush and killed him; at Bellefonte, Dug St. Clair shot Wm. Chandler fatally; at Fackler, a man named Faith cut a man named Carter with a dirk so that he died.

The health of Jacksonville is remarkably good for this season of the year. There is not a single case of serious sickness in town. The State health reports show Jacksonville to be the healthiest point in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS ON TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met in Harrisburg the 4th inst. to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. The platform adopted has this to say of the tariff and trusts:

Second.—We applaud the action of President Cleveland and our Democratic representatives in Congress, looking to tariff tax reform, and we reaffirm the declaration of principles made by the Democracy of the Union at St. Louis in 1888, especially that demanding the revision and reduction of tariff taxes for the relief of once of American labor and industries, and American taxpayers, by repealing of such tariff taxes as now invite and protect monopoly.

Third.—We regard trusts in whatever form organized as a result of existing monopoly tariff, and we demand the repeal of such tariff taxes as to enable them to control the domestic production by unlawful combination and to extort from the people exorbitant prices for their products.

A claim agent named Tolliver, in Washington, has been trying to swindle ex-Confederate soldiers who were conscripted into the Confederate army, by representing to them that he could recover damages from the Federal Government for them. He wanted each recipient of his circular to send him \$5 to make a fund for the prosecution of their claim. He was forbidden the use of the mails for his circulars and the swindler was foiled. Ex-Confederates should let all such fellows alone. They can never recover anything from the Federal Government for their part in the war, whether conscripted or not.

Good roads are the glory of a country and add much to the value of lands. The taxes paid for public schools and for roads come nearer coming back directly to the people than any other taxes paid. In view of this we think the Court of County Commissioners will be justified in making liberal expenditure for an accurate and careful survey of the roads, in order that they may be permanently improved under the operation of the new law. The eye is a very poor thing to work by in road working. A good survey will save money to the county in the long run.

The Montgomery Advertiser charges that the account of the outrage on the invalid lady at Fort Payne, published on the outside of this paper, is a "fake" of the Birmingham Age-Herald. We could not possibly have supposed that any respectable paper in Alabama could have been so lost to decency as to publish such an article as a sell, and hence published in good faith. We now regret having done so. Such a publication, if not true, is a gross injustice to the negro race and an outrage on Alabama. We have enough of crime in the State without the manufacture of more by sensational newspapers.

The people about Blanton in Bibb county have been much excited over reports that the negroes were importing Winchester rifles. The whites at once ordered arms of the same quality, and things began to look squarely from the newspaper accounts. Now it appears there was little in the matter and the white people were needlessly excited. When will the people of this State learn some sense on this question. The whites outnumber the blacks two to one in Bibb and the idea of a "negro insurrection" under such circumstances is ridiculous.

Four white men have been arrested and jailed at Meridian, Miss., for setting fire to the house of a negro a few miles from the city. The family were in the house and when they tried to extinguish it the men threatened them with death. It is a capital offense and they now realize that they are in a terrible scrape. It was a cowardly crime and the perpetrators deserve severe punishment.

At Bluffton, in Cherokee county, the 2nd inst., a man named Bent, who runs a blind tiger, and Tom and Will Smith, two mountaineers, got into a shooting scrape. The Smith boys were both wounded, but not too badly to get off to their home in the mountains. Bent was killed.

Jackson county comes up with three tragedies Sunday last. At Paint Rock, John Goforth shot Archie Conway from ambush and killed him; at Bellefonte, Dug St. Clair shot Wm. Chandler fatally; at Fackler, a man named Faith cut a man named Carter with a dirk so that he died.

The health of Jacksonville is remarkably good for this season of the year. There is not a single case of serious sickness in town. The State health reports show Jacksonville to be the healthiest point in the State.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

(D. W. Warlick, Lessee.)

A negro in East Point, Ga., was hung by a mob Wednesday night for attempting to outrage a twelve year old white girl of that place. When the negroes learn that this offense is visited with certain and speedy death?

A nice line of Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco Always on Hand

Oct 20th

1889 Fall Greeting 1889.

THE LEADING GROCERS,

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.,

We invite your attention to our line of Groceries and Hardware which you will find to be the most complete in town. Now is the time to buy

TURNIP SEED,

FRUIT JARS,

SUGARS,

MOWING BLADES,

PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS BEST MADE AT 10c.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Speer's Preserving Powder

AT

CROW BROS.,

For 25c you can put up 25 pounds of fruit or vegetables for winter use in earthenware jars, old bottles and crocks—all tight jars are not necessary. Five boxes for one dollar. Directions with each box. We also have a large lot of Fruit Jars on hand. Just received a nice lot of

LADIES' GENUINE PEBBLE GOAT SHOES.

We will give good bargains in our

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Now is the time to strike us. We want to make room for our large FALL and WINTER STOCK which will arrive September 1st. Several barrels of New Orleans Sugar on hand. Call and get our prices before buying.

CROW BROS.

NOTICE!

Commencing to-day, Aug. 1,

10 PER CENT OFF

On all Sales of our Summer's Stock of SHOES.

T. A. HALL & SON,
Anniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - Alabama.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

NO SALE-NO CHARGE.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with stringency of the times.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

COLLEGE & M. COLLEGE

Course of study includes the Physical Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, English, History, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology, and the like.

It is therefore ordered by the Regent that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republic, a newspaper published in said county of Alabama, to the effect that the 20th day of Sept. 1889, he is hereby appointed to audit and pass upon said account and make payment; and that notice thereof be given for the records in the Jacksonville Register of Probate, a notary public, and that the 30th day of Sept. 1889, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Sept. 24, Judge of Probate.

Judge of Probate.

Probate Court for said County.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Sept. 24, 1889.

In Probate Court for said County, special term, September 24, 1889.

This day came Wyile Carpenter, Guardian of Alice, Claudia, Lawson and Henry Fitz, Fitz deceased, and filed in Court account and vouchers for an annual settlement of

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The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year, Six Months, One Dollar.
Two Months, Seventy-five Cents.
Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.
Local advertisements \$1 per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday before to insure insertion.

LOCAL.

Miss Wrenns and Miss Brennan have each opened private schools for primary pupils.

Services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal church Sunday at 11 o'clock. Notice will be given of night service if any will be held.

The Commissioners' Court has been in session the most of this week for the purpose of hearing parties whose taxes have been raised.

The catalogue of the State Normal School for the session of 1880-90 has been laid on our table. It is from the job office of G. H. Norwood, of Anniston, and is very handsomely executed.

The Oxford correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser reports that the Choccoloco creek is being much injured by the establishment of ore washers along its bank. The fish are being destroyed and the creek is filling up from the sediment.

The town council has authorized an expenditure of seventy-five dollars on the Rabbit Town road leading over the mountain east of here. This, with the help of the local road workers, ought to put that important road in splendid condition.

The Farmers' Alliance of Beat S had a meeting and pic-nic dinner at Asbury church Thursday. Dr. Groce was billed to speak there that day. We have had no particulars and do not know whether or not other speeches were made.

Rev. Mr. Patton, Presbyterian minister and Rev. Mr. Allen, Episcopal minister, are both at home again after their summer vacation. Mr. Patton went to Tennessee to enjoy his vacation and Mr. Mr. Allen went to Virginia to enjoy his.

Mr. C. D. Martin, of this place, went to the Anniston races and while there was tackled by a reporter on the "News" about the dummy. Mr. Martin said he had \$2,000 in it and if anybody in Anniston didn't believe it was going to be built and was willing to back his judgment, just send the party to him. This kind of argument raised the hopes of the reporter.

One of the amusing features of the debate of the colored Confederate veterans Saturday night was when Jim Walker was rapped to order for interjecting remarks while one of the speakers was telling what the Republican party had done for his race. "What! me not talk?" exclaimed Jim, "I will talk; you can't stop me; I'll have you to know that I am an old Confederate soldier."

The State Normal School opened Tuesday with one hundred and eighteen pupils and the attendance has been increasing every day since then. It would be about fair to state that at this writing fully one hundred and thirty pupils have been enrolled, though we have not ascertained the exact number. Many more pupils from abroad are here than at any session before, so early.

An account of the colored Confederate Veterans re-union at this place last Saturday was sent to the Associated Press from here and was published in every daily paper in the United States. This re-union has consequently had a wider notice throughout the country, north and south, than any re-union held in either section this year.

The Farmers' Alliance pic-nic Tuesday at Peeks Hill was largely attended and the day was most pleasantly spent by all who attended. Dr. W. B. Groce, State Lecturer, Mr. L. D. Miller, President of the County Alliance and Hon. Jno. D. Hammond of this place made speeches.

The day following the speakers of best met to hear Dr. Groce and other speakers. On this meeting we have had no account, but from what we know of the hospitality and sociability of the people of that section, we have no doubt but that it went off as pleasantly as did the meeting at Peeks Hill.

The prisoners in the jail made another attempt to break out a few days ago and came near succeeding. The jail is very insecure. It was built thirty or forty years ago, out of heavy stone, after the manner of that day, and was thought to be perfectly secure, but with any sort of appliances, prisoners remove the heavy stones without difficulty, and they are only kept in the jail by the most vigilant care. The jail's built now have better ventilation, cost less and are perfectly secure. Calhoun will soon be out of debt. Her revenues are large. When the county gets in condition, a new jail should be built, after the modern plan, with steel cages, free circulation of air and wholesome surroundings.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. W. Burke was at home a few days this week. He spends most of his time at his coal mines in Walker county.

Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, president of the Anniston City Land Company, and Mr. W. A. Davis, secretary of the same, were in Jacksonville Thursday before the Commissioners' Court in reference to the taxes of that company.

Dr. A. W. Jones and family and Mrs. L. W. Carlisle, of Selma, are in Jacksonville for the summer at the Iron Queen hotel.

Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Rome, has been stopping in Jacksonville the past few days.

Postmaster G. B. Randolph, of Union, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Messrs. Rad Wilkerson, George Rowan and others went to Anniston

Wednesday to the races, but were

disappointed to find they had been

postponed to the next day on account of the bad condition of the track.

Messrs. Jno. M. Caldwell, F. M. Hight, S. E. Noble, — Thomas, S. Brewer, I. Linski and J. D. Thompson, of Anniston, were before the Commissioners' Court Thursday in relation to tax assessments.

Dr. C. J. Clark, of Selma, who is spending the summer with his family at Blue Mountain Springs, nine miles above here, was in Jacksonville the early part of this week among his many friends in this place. Dr. Clark was a resident of Jacksonville prior to his removal to Selma many years ago.

Mr. J. Bohanan, of the Presbyterian Theological College at Clarksville, Tenn., is visiting his schoolmate, Mr. L. G. Hance, at this place.

Miss Lizzie Hanes, daughter of Hon. Wm. M. Hanes, has gone to Anniston to take the position as book-keeper in Wilson's dry goods store.

Rev. M. H. Lane has been holding a revival meeting this week at Alpine, Talladega county. Rev. S. R. Emerson has been holding a similar meeting in the northern part of this county.

Mrs. F. B. Gordon, of Columbus, Ga., has been on a visit to relatives here this week.

Miss Cora Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, is stopping over with relatives here a few days. She has just returned from a tour of Europe.

Mr. Henry M. Scott, of Decatur, Ga., is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. J. A. Gaboury has returned from a week's visit to relatives in Montgomery.

Mr. Henry Wylie left for Montgomery Wednesday night to accept work for the winter. He is a bright and enterprising youth and will make a success of himself in any line of business he may enter.

Mrs. Jno. M. Wylie and family and Mrs. D. F. Lowe and family, of Montgomery, who recently went from Jacksonville to Tate Spring, have returned to Jacksonville for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Wm. Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Col. Jno. H. Caldwell went to Shelby county Wednesday night to deliver an address before the Confederate Soldiers' Association of that county.

A year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Woods, died Tuesday.

Colored Confederate Reunion.

Pursuant to notice the colored men of Calhoun who followed the fortunes of the Confederate army had a Reunion and barbecue in Jacksonville last Saturday. About two hundred colored people from different parts of the county attended. In the evening an interesting game of base ball was played. At night there was a debate, the question being "which has been the most benefit to the negro, the Democratic or Republican party?"

Rev. Jack Logan and Isham Woodward took the Democratic side of the question and two colored men named Atkins took the Republican side.

A jury of three was appointed with George Green as foreman, to decide upon the merits of the controversy.

Both sides contested the issue for two hours, at the end of which time the jury unanimously decided that the Democratic side of the question had been best presented. All parties to the debate, as well as the judges were Republicans. Several white gentlemen went out to hear the debate and were both interested and amused. Rev. Jack Logan is a prominent Republican, but he presented the Democratic side of the question most forcibly and with an air of sincere conviction. The debate will probably be repeated at a future time. The discomfited parties are not well satisfied with the result. When the colored people once begin to look at both sides of the question dispassionately, they will be bound to come to the conclusion that the Democrats of the South have done about all for them that has been done worth mentioning.

A permanent organization of the Colored Confederate Veterans was effected and officers elected. In the future they will have their reunions.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Farmers' Alliance Manufacturing Company, of Alexandria, Ala., will hold a meeting on Sept. 23, 1880, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. By order of the President.

R. BOWLING,
H. C. WEAVER, Sec.

Ottery Notes.

We had a fine meeting at Ten Island church and I believe it accomplished a great deal of good. It has warmed up some of the old members that had grown cold. The preachers did some good work.

We are blessed with good crops, as good as the land will make. Corn buyers will be scarce next year.

Now if we had good roads so we could go to market with our crops, we would be a happy people.

Our apportioners are good clever fellows but they do not look after the roads as they should. The Tallapoosa and Gadsden road from the Jacksonville road to Whisenant's Gap is almost impassable. There has been a day's work on it within the last twelve months. A few days work would make it a good road.

The Alliance is growing and will not use jute bagging.

FARMER.

Married in Calhoun.

Will Young, and Margaret Lester, Jordan Fouse, and Celia A. Hanna, Doss Dickerson, Annie Teague, W. O. Grant, and Emma Pearce, G. D. Giddens, and Ella Chapman, W. L. Little, and Ida Anderson, Thos. Pentecost, and Moile Phillips.

Rufus A. Alexander, and Mattie T. Martin.

Presley Carger, and Emma Coker, co.

LOST.—A small leather valise, tan-colored, on the road between Anniston and Jacksonville on Thursday morning 5th inst. The finder will be rewarded by returning the valise and contents to

JNO. M. MCKLEROY,
Anniston, Ala.

For Sale—Fine yoke of oxen for sale cheap. Apply to

ROBERT ADAMS,
Jacksonville, Ala.

GOV. GORDON ACCEPTS.

As General of the United Confederate Veterans—He Calls for Organization.

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Governor Gordon issues an address to the United Confederate Veterans Association, organized at New Orleans on June 10, accepting the position of "general," to which he was elected. The address concludes as follows:

"I call upon you, therefore, to organize every state and community where ex-confederates may reside to rally to the support of the high and peaceful objects of the United Confederate Veterans, and move forward by the power of organization and persistent effort until your beneficial and christian purposes are fully accomplished.

[Signed] John B. Gordon, General.

The general's staff will be announced in a few days and directions given as to the methods of organization and of admission to the assembly.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Forney's Wishes Will be Carried Out—Personal and Otherwise.

Special Cor. Montgomery Advertiser.

OXFORD, Ala., Sept. 4.—From all indications there are about one dozen gentlemen in this district who are "broken out" with the "Congress fever"—brought on in each case through exaggerated rumors of Gen. Forney's physical decline. The Old War Horse in addition to an iron will, has a powerful constitution, and is by no means seriously burdened with age. He only became a little jaded by overwork. They deceive themselves who calculate upon his certain retirement after this Congress. This district will wait to hear what Forney's wishes are in the matter, and then make haste to comply with them. There are multitudes in Alabama who deem it their duty in the United States Senate as a fitting finale to his long and honored political career. He is eminently deserving of so exalted a place.

Negro Tramps Make Indecent Proposals to a White Girl.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 4.—This morning at 10 o'clock two negro tramps made indecent proposals to the daughter of Mr. Joe Johnson, a very respectable citizen who resides five miles northwest of this place. The young lady was alone, and when she screamed for help the negroes cursed and abused her and then fled. The neighbors were aroused and pursued them, the negroes were captured in this place this evening. Public feeling is so much inflamed in Montevideo that it is feared they will be lynched.

Alliance Appointments.

FRANCIS, ALA., August 19, '80.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Please publish the following appointments for our State lecturer, Dr. B. W. Groce, who wishes to lecture the Alliances on the following dates:

Sulphur Springs—Monday, September 2, at 10 o'clock.

Peeks Hill—Tuesday, September 3, at 10 o'clock.

Hollingsworth—Wednesday, September 4, at 10 o'clock.

Asbury—Thursday, September 5, at 10 o'clock.

Central (Weavers)—Friday, September 6, at 10 o'clock.

Nances Creek—Saturday, September 7, at 10 o'clock.

Very Respectfully,
H. L. WHITESIDE,
See'y. C. C. F. Alliance.

"Haemotack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

For sale by W. W. Gardner.

aug 24-31

RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both bad diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B., thank God! cured me."

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felt the slightest pain since."

His name is R. J. McKinney; his residence is Woodbury, Hill county, Texas, his statement May, 1880: My little son was cured by S. S. of bad sores and ulcers, the result of a general breaking down of his health from fever. He was considered incurable, but two bottles of Swift's Specific brought him out all right.

Mr. John King, of Jackson, Miss., says that he was cured of rheumatism in his feet and legs by taking Swift's Specific. This was after he had tried many other remedies, both internal and external, and paid many doctor bills.

Swift's Specific has saved me years of untold misery by relieving a partial paralysis in my left side. This was after I had been treated by the best physicians in St. Louis and Chicago. The trouble was caused by some derangement of my blood, which has been corrected by S. S. S. T. A. Sheppard, Sherman, Tex.

B. O. Gillett, of Purdy, Mo., says Swift's Specific cured him of Eczema on his limbs and body. He took only two small bottles.

FRESH LOCALS.

From the Pen of Our Busy Merchants.

We are agents for the "Nickel Ante" cigars. Guaranteed to be clear Havana filled.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

"Nickel Ante" cigars at

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

The name indicates the price. So try a sample of the "Nickel Ante" cigar for 5¢ at

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

Nick, Nickel, Nickels.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Divinity, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

Ah, there, my size? Boys, your sweet hearts will not love you if you do not smoke "Nickel Ante" cigars.

Rowan, DEAN & CO.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures

HOW IT FEELS TO BE A FOOL.

Socrates Smith Relates His Experience, and It Will Interest Everybody.

Now that I have in some measure recovered, I propose to give my experience for the benefit of the public. In writing on the subject I feel that I have the sympathy of all my readers, for they are all touched with the feeling of my infirmity.

If was in my boyhood that I first felt the symptoms of the malady. My family and friends had tried hard to quarantine me against it, but with out avail. Like yellow fever, it does not depend upon contact with infected persons, and the most stringent regulations against association with the afflicted were futile.

I well remember the day when the dreaded disease laid hold on me. My uncle was at our house, and he was telling us how all boys had to go through the fool stage, and how some of them got through safely and some of them didn't.

As we talked he looked upon me with an expression of profound sympathy and deep solitude, and I could see that I was in my mind. Finally I became so restless under his insinuating glances that I could stand it no longer.

"Uncle," said I, "how old is a boy when he goes into the fool stage?"

"How old are you?" said he.

"Fifteen last month."

"That's just about the age," said he, looking solemn.

This was too tantalizing, and I resolved to know the worst.

"Uncle," said I again, "do you think I am in the fool stage?"

He surveyed me critically for a moment, and then, with a solemn face replied:

"I hardly think you have been through it."

The air suddenly became oppressive, and I thought I would drop through the floor. I felt my self seized by a great uncertainty. Like one taken with the yellow fever, death seemed to confront me, and I thought of making a will, when I suddenly remembered that I had nothing to will. After the first crushing sense of hopelessness had worn off I recovered my presence of mind sufficiently to ask:

"Uncle do you think I will get through the fool stage?"

He looked at me compassionately and his face was exceedingly sorrowful. For some moments he regarded me, for he was too honest to deceive me as to my true condition. Finally a hopeful expression came into his face and he reassured me by saying:

"With great care and attention, Socrates, I think you may pull through."

I was too far gone to notice that the with laughter, though they stifled the sound of it to keep from hurting my feelings. Looking back from this distance of time, I can hardly recall the vagaries through which I passed. I am quite sure that I never went to the lunatic asylum, or killed anybody, or put logs on the railroad track. I was not a vicious fool, and I am satisfied that I never had as bad a case as many of my neighbors, but from what I can learn, I was a very sick man.

Finally I came to myself, but I was very much exhausted, and my convalescence was long and painful. About this time my disease was complicated by a sentimental attack which came near proving fatal. For a time I was delirious, and they say I talked very strangely while I was out of my head. I will never know just what grotesque things I saw, for the principal witness was somewhat affected herself and I am not sure that her testimony could be relied on.

Finally, however, I recovered from this relapse and was able to make some progress. The most distressing thing at this stage was my ravenous appetite for solid food and my utter inability to digest it. Gradually, however, I was able to take a little nourishment and at last was able to be up and about. Since that time I have never had such a severe attack, although there are times when I can feel the old symptoms. I was very sadly disappointed to find that my physician could give me no assurance that I would ever be subject to the disease again. All he could say was that I would not be in so great danger and that considering the extraordinary fatality of the epidemic I ought to be very thankful that I escaped alive.

In conclusion, I will subjoin a few simple remedies which, though not complete protection against the disease, will have a tendency to moderate its virulence, and in some cases of very strong constitution may, perhaps, ward off entirely if taken in time.

1. Fumigate your intellect at frequent intervals with common sense.

2. Avoid all alcoholic stimulants; they always intensify the effect of the disease, and if used to excess render recovery well nigh impossible.

3. Do not try to reform the world until you are sure the world cannot reform you.

4. Try to believe that the state is safe.

5. Never attempt to kill time; he's a better man than you are, and you will always get the worst of it.

6. Make up your mind that there is room in the world for you and your enemy.

7. Never let a vacuum occur in your head; the devil will fill it with fool notions.

8. When you have observed these directions, I will tell you what to do next.

THEY'LL TAKE COTTON BAGGING.

The Bremen, Cotton Exchange Writes a Strong and Encouraging Letter.

Yesterday the New Orleans Picayune published a letter from the Cotton Exchange of Bremen, Germany, to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange expressing the willingness of the former institution to assist the producers of cotton in America in their efforts to establish a new covering for cotton.

The following is the letter:

To the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge

the receipt of your valuable favor of the 23rd of May, inclosing your circular, entitled "Cotton Bagging," the contents of which have had careful attention.

The committee of the Bremen Cotton Exchange has no objection to present to the proposed introduction of a new covering for cotton bales made of cotton itself, provided that thereby, through the adoption of a heavier stuff a bagging may be secured which will completely cover the bale, and besides protecting the cotton against country damage, decrease the risk from fire, an end which is unquestionably desirable.

Last season several styles of bagging were used, the character of some of which was not altogether satisfactory, but this committee does not doubt that you will be successful in securing a covering which will meet all requirements as regards durability and strength, in which case the new covering would be gladly welcomed as a great improvement.

According to your communication, the new bagging will be over 2 per cent lighter than the old, and its introduction is, therefore, likely to meet with difficulties, while cotton continues to be sold by gross weight without regard to the weight of bagging used. It becomes necessary, therefore, to secure the adoption, as far as possible, of the "actual tare" rule in selling American cotton.

As long, however, as this rule is not generally recognized, it would seem advisable, in the opinion of this committee, to make a distinction between the lighter and heavier covering when offering cotton C. I. F. by, for instance, allowing only 4 per cent. for loss in weight on the cotton covered bales, while deducting 6 per cent., as at present, on those wrapped in the heavier material now in use.

As soon as this committee shall be advised of the adoption of the proposed changes, it will not fail to lay the matter immediately before the members of the Exchange, and acquaint you promptly of their decision on the subject of altering or amending the form of contract now in use.

Very respectfully,
G. B. BRAVER,
President.

Commenting on the letter the Picayune says:

Unlike the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which recently announced its unwillingness to permit any departure from the old jute covering, the Bremen institution has taken a wide and business-like view of the matter. It recognizes the fact that the producers have the best right to determine the kind of covering that is to be used for their crop, and all that is demanded, is that the proposed covering be sufficiently strong to protect the staple and guard it against the risk of fire.

The Bremen institution also admits the propriety of the claim that if a light covering is used a less allowance for tare should be made. In fact it commits itself openly and unequivocally to the theory of "actual tare," a point that the cotton planters and the merchants representing them have been contending for as the only permanent solution of the bagging problem.

The importance of this action of the Bremen Exchange will be better understood when it is explained that it is the most important cotton authority on the continent of Europe and is likely to control the action of all cotton centers outside of Great Britain.

As the continent now consumes nearly two million bales of American cotton, the action of the Bremen Exchange is most important, and promises to be the entering wedge that will disrupt the entire opposition to cotton bagging.

Wash Cantey, of Cullman county, who has been supposed to be dead for the past twenty-seven years, created quite a sensation by suddenly returning to Cullman the other day. He was captured in 1865 and sent to a Federal prison in Indiana, since which time nothing had been heard of him except his wife received some of his personal effects during the same year, together with a note in which the writer stated he was dead.

Mrs. Cantey then married a Mr. Bensley, by whom she had several children, all of whom are grown.

Mr. Cantey offers no explanation in regard to his absence except that it did not suit him to return. He called on his widowed wife and the villagers are anxious to know what the result will be.

John Prewitt was arrested in Birmingham on Tuesday charged with making counterfeit money and was committed for trial before the United States courts.

Sixty miners, mostly negroes left Birmingham on Monday afternoon for Mexico, where they go to work in a coal mine in one of the interior States of the Republic.

What a Farmer Says.

A very old Virginia farmer gives to the editor of the Southern Planter the rules that have invariably governed his actions. They have always made him independent, and carried him through entirely without hard time, mortgage or debt.

1. One acre of land, well prepared and well cultivated, produces more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.

3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or cotton is raised.

4. No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, can keep the sheriff away from the door in the end.

5. The farmer who never reads the papers, succeeds at boot farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stoop, broken down fences, etc.

6. The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.

7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.—Ex.

A Double Lynching.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 2.—Two negroes were lynched at Montevallo Saturday night for murder and robbery.

Last Friday night a store at Montevallo was broken open by burglars. Mr. John Lawrence, a clerk in the store heard the noise and opened fire on the burglars. The fire was returned and Lawrence was shot dead, a bullet from a Winchester rifle passing through his heart. Saturday two suspicious looking negroes were arrested near the town and one of them finally confessed the crime. Both negroes were hung to a limb within fifty yards of the scene of their crime.

L. P. Burns, who claims to be a high tariff democrat, has been appointed postmaster at Talladega.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next session opens Tuesday Sept. 3rd. For catalogue address
C. B. GIBSON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

B. G. McCLELLAN,
County --- Surveyor

Cheap Money.
As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

B. F. Wilson,
Attorne at Law

TALLADEGA, ALA.
Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and all surrounding counties

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH
ROME, GEORGIA.

Wholesale AND Retail Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST receiving a magnificent line of hollow boxes, Writing Desk sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Plush and Morocco Bound Standard, Standard and Alphabet Books, Poetry Books, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pictures, Dolls, Toy, Fancy Stationery in Plush Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday presents.

Plaques and Ornaments from different manufacturers, for Cash or instalment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER
and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability.

Fee Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

TO THE TRADE.

HOKE & GRAHAM,

Manufacturers Agents.

Fine Cigars, New Orleans Goods. Write for prices. Box 341.

HOKE & GRAHAM.

Anniston, Ala.

B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm).

If you try this remedy you will say as many others have said, that it is the best blood purifier and tonic. Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing testimony.

J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., (West End), writes: "I consider that B. B. has permanently cured me of rheumatism and sciatica."

R. R. Sautler, Athens, Ga., says: "B. B. cured me of an ulcer that had resisted all other treatment."

E. G. Tinsley, Columbiana, Ala., writes: "My mother and sister had ulcerated sore throat and scrofula. B. B. cured them."

J. S. Reinhardt, No. 2026 Fountain Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered with bleeding piles two years and am glad to say that one bottle of B. B. cured me."

J. J. Hardy, Toccoa, Ga., writes: "B. B. is a quick cure for catarrh. Three bottles cured me. I had been troubled several years."

A. Spink, Atlanta, Ga., says: "One bottle of B. B. completely cured my child of eczema."

W. A. Pepper, Fredonia, Ala., writes: "B. B. cured my mother of ulcerated sore throat."

T. R. WARD,

DRAPER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,
SHOES, NOTIONS & C.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

In addition to my stock kept at the old stand beyond the Depot, I have recently placed a new and select stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES at the Woodward corner on the public square, where my customers can be well served.

New Goods--Select Stock.

Call and examine my stock at either store before purchasing elsewhere. T. R. WARD.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

PETER L. HAMMOND.

O. S. CROOK

HAMMOND & CROOK.

STILL TO THE FRONT!!!

Having added to our general line of Goods a large stock of

CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,

and many Specialties, we defy competition in prices.

Our friends are specially requested to call and examine prices. "A dime saved is a dime made."

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS and SYRUPS, BEST RIO COFFEES, Roasted and Green, OOLONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, CALIFORNIA FRUITS & VEGETABLES, BACON LARD, HAMS & BEEF, PICKLES, CHOW CHOW and SAUCES.

FLOUR, MEAL & BRAN.

Call and see us, and we will please you in prices and what we have not on hand will order at once. Our motto, "short profits and quick sales,"

STRICTLY FOR CASH,

and intend keeping everything in the Family Grocery line.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

We tender thanks to friends for past favors and solicit a further trial.

HAMMOND & CROOK.

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THE

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1889.

VOL. 52. NO. 37.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone, without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this Fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. These accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate here where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or, what is better, and which would please us most, send it or bring it to us at the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have consulted our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so signalized blessed them. They ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrimed the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our former patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this Fall whatever amount each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year round. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money for advertisements, is the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

Mr. J. A. Leath and little son Fred, of Taft, went fishing recently at King's Mill on Spring Creek, and within two hours had landed forty-five fine trout, weighing from 2½ to 4½ pounds. The neighbors who saw the fish thought they were caught within, but we have the word of Mr. Leath—and it is the word of an honorable man—that they were caught with ordinary hooks and lines. All the streams of Cherokee abound in fine fish, but we have heard of nothing to equal this catch.—Cherokee Advertiser.

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A DARK DREAM.

BY J. H. J., JR.

I had just come home from the fire-some toll of a hot mid-summer morning, and was lying on the sofa to indulge in my usual before-dinner nap. I was thinking about an occurrence that I had just before witnessed. A smart looking mulatto boy about 19 years old, as I judged, with a litho, well rounded form, elastic, energetic step, with head more erect than was often carried by persons of his race, was in full swing up the avenue. Coming toward him, with gait slightly irregular, apparently under a slight intoxication, swaggered the form of a man whose carriage bespoke pride and self-assurance, and whose face indicated a susceptibility of yielding great passion. Other pedestrians occupied the sidewalks of the avenue, but by chance, I happened to more closely observe these two figures. I was leaning upon a lamp post. The men would probably pass each other in front of me. When nearly at the point of passing I could see a sneering smile on the white man's face as he came face to face with the dandy-looking mulatto. The mulatto sauntered self-consciously along and would not have noticed the white man had he not brushed up against him slightly in order to avoid a collision with another passerby. He turned quickly around with, perhaps, the intention of excusing himself, to meet the flashing eye of the intoxicated man, and to receive his hearty curse without opportunity for apology or explanation. He was about to make an indignant reply, but when his lips had parted to deliver it, he was stricken to the ground almost senseless. The white man looked for an instant at the prostrate form and turned upon his heel with a contemptuous air to walk away, but the quickly recovered and now infuriated mulatto sprang to the street, picked up a stone and had drawn back his arm to give a terrible lick when I leaped upon him, grasped him from behind and held him firmly. He struggled furiously to be released. The white man turned quickly around and advanced upon the dark key with threatening manner, expecting me to turn him loose that he might punish him thoroughly, but he stopped and glared at me when I shouted to him that I had a firm hold and not to strike the boy again. There would probably have been a three-handed scuffle but for the interference of policemen, who placed the men under arrest and summoned me as a witness. Two or three acquaintances of the white man arrived on the spot, and upon their guarantee for his appearance in court he was released. The mulatto was taken to the lock-up.

This happening was the subject of my thoughts when I dozed off into a slight slumber.

I dreamed that I awoke, bathed my hands and face and went down stairs into the dining room of the hotel. The head waiter, usually an obsequious polite negro, scowled upon me for a second and then approached me. He gazed at me in semi-amazement and then put a question that completely astounded me. He said, "What do you mean, sir? Don't you know dis ain't de place for niggers? Git outen here, you impudent rascal!" I gazed around me in astonishment most blank. The occupants at all the tables in the room looked at me curiously, as if I were a cow or a hog that had intruded upon them. Almost bewildered and in high passion, I seized a chair and sent the negro sprawling to the floor. Immediately half a dozen occupants at the tables and twice that many of the fallen waiter's fellows rushed toward me, and taking a merciless hold, dragged me brutally to the rear door and flung me bodily into the midst of the rubbish of the kitchen yard.

The fall rendered me senseless and when only half recovered I arose slowly and walked in a dazed manner from the yard into the street. I could hardly move, so painfully had I been injured, but I made my way, limping and hunched, to a bar room across the street. A looking glass laid upon the screen at the front door attracted my notice and I looked into it to see if my face had been bruised or cut. A coal black negro, with blood shot eyes, dishevelled hair and blood besmeared countenance made me thrill with anger! Woe unto the man who had beaten me! Some one, while I was asleep had blackened my face and caused me the terrible treatment I had received at the hotel, and it was dry, as soon as the coal gods permitted me to see, I looked at the water and gazed at the towel, expecting to see the one like ink and the other much soiled. The water was a slight red color, but the towel was as clean as when I first took it into my hand!

My surprise was great. Again I viewed myself in a mirror and there was the self-same negro, a little cleaner, but the eyes still blood-shot and the cuts and bruises still apparent. I gazed in chagrin at the bar keeper, but instead of meeting his broad smile, a heavy frown was on his face, and with a long oath he ordered me out, telling me that his was not the place for d—d negro to play their infernal tricks. In utter perplexity I slunk out of the place, and sat dejectedly upon a curb-stone to attempt to collect my bewildered senses. I most certainly was crazy. I was the same physically, with the exception of my rather serious injuries. My surroundings were familiar. Several of my acquaintances passed by as I sat there. I recognized them, but in order to test whether I was in my right mind or not, I did not speak. They looked coldly upon me, and in one or two instances, curiously, for I was much battered and forlorn looking, and then walked on. I spoke myself—the same voice. There was no change in me whatever I could discern, and again I arose and limped to a well-cleaned show window to view my reflection in it. There was the same coal black, wretched looking negro. I was then fully satisfied. There was no doubt about it. I had been most undoubtedly metamorphosed into a real son of Africa. I felt hopeless and helpless. What I should do and where I should go were puzzling questions.

My friends! My friends! They would perhaps, even now recognize my features, if I explained the affair to them. They would certainly know my voice. I went to the nearest store, bought a hat, brushed my torn clothing and slowly made my way to the office of one of my most intimate friends. The first word he said to me was, "Please knock at the door when you come in, and, sir, at least take off your hat when you come in my office!" I did not answer but took off my hat and humbly sat down in order to avoid further delay in explaining the matter to him; and then, while his face bore a most wonderful expression, I related the whole affair to him. When I had finished he arose from the chair, and walking close to me, looked me carefully over. He examined me minutely, asked me questions that might recognize my voice, and made me show portions of my body covered by clothing. I was black as far all over! Suddenly, a new expression came into his face, and walking quickly to a drawer in his desk he drew out of it a revolver, and pointing it full at me, at the same time shouting for his office boy, informed me that I made a single movement to escape I was surely a dead man. I then gave up the case as lost. I simply resigned myself to the situation and sat quietly and listlessly in my seat to await the next development in the strange affair. He told the boy to fetch a policeman in all possible haste. The next moment a black officer of the law came in and I was handcuffed and carried out. I made no resistance but was hurried brutally to the nearest station. As I passed persons on the way some of them looked curiously at me, others merely glanced coldly for a moment, but the faces of all, as they turned away expressed, "Only a nigger! Git outen here, you impudent rascal!"

For three weeks I lay in my cell awaiting the trial. It was a horrid牢狱, alive with insects of the most annoying kind and foul smelling and filthy. A shyster, the best kind of a lawyer that I could obtain, told me the day after my incarceration that I was going to be tried upon charge of murder. Fright about as much of horror as any benumbed emotions would allow, but expressed no surprise.

The papers then took hold of my case. I, they said, was the perpetrator of the deepest laid, most subtle scheme of villainy that was ever known. My real self had disappeared on the day of the affair at the hotel dining room, and my now negro self had studied and imitated my former self (I looked like him, anyhow, they said), learned his voice, his manner, obtained his clothing, even to the smallest article, and then had fully murdered him, intending to practice the absurd role of color-changed transformed man, in order to possess myself of his property. It was most novel and transcendently original. I would be hung, they said, without a shadow of doubt. The strongest kind of evidence had been given.

I read these things for a day or two, and was aroused. I saw that it had resolved itself down to a matter of life or death. With a hearty presence I went to work to my case, studying assiduously every detail and circumstance, intending to make the effort of my life proving that I was really myself.

When the day of the trial had come, I had about regained my spirits, and the confinement had not effected my health seriously. My wounds were all well, and with the exception of my color, I was essentially myself again. I had made a thorough preparation for the trial, using my lawyer more as an amanuensis than a counselor. I felt that if a poor negro could obtain justice in

this southern country that I could clear myself.

At 9 o'clock my lawyer walked into my cell, probably, with the purpose of having a short consultation before going into the court room. He looked at me for an instant, threw up his hands, and shouted, "My God!" and rushed out into the corridor. I thought that the climax had indeed come and that I had turned all colors of the rainbow, and I walked back to my small couch and sat down in utter and deep despair. In another instant the shyster returned, accompanied by every person from the court room, and venturing to cautiously peep into my cell called me by my "white" name. I answered him, and he said excitedly: "Gentlemen, it's Smith, and I'll be d—d if he ain't as white as I am." I sprang to the little mirror on the wall. I was really and truly white again. Before I had time to thoroughly satiate myself of that fact I was surrounded by the crowd, who curiously examined me, amid exclamations of wonder. My friend of the revolver was there, and he was ready to fall down at my feet in retribution. "It was all for you," he said in tears. "You can't blame me, but it's terrible to think I was about to be instrumental in killing a bosom friend. I would have sworn my life on the fact that you were an Ethiopian. It beats the world!"

I awoke and went down to dinner. The head waiter was there, but showed me to my seat with his usual overwhelming politeness, and when I had taken my seat and looked rather intently and thoughtfully at him, while waiting for dessert, he said: "Boss, you must be thinkin' 'bout sompin'."

"I dreamed about you a few minutes ago, Sam," I said, "and I was thinking about the dream, for it was a very strange dream. It's too long to tell you, but it will forever, I think, change my feelings toward members of your race. You are not a simple soulless machine any more, Sam; you are now my fellow man—the subject of my feeling of sympathy, the object of my desire to reform and educate. I'll never say, 'damn the nigger and the mule' again!"

"Yessah," he said, with open-not-understanding eyes, and turned wondringly and slowly away, scratching his head.

I had not yet recovered from my strange dream, and was unconsciously philosophizing with the ignorant negro. But as idly as I spoke to him then the words I said to him express my feelings towards his race ever since. I said them dreamily then, and then, while his face bore a most wonderful expression, I related the whole affair to him. When I had finished he arose from the chair, and walking close to me, looked me carefully over. He examined me minutely, asked me questions that might recognize my voice, and made me show portions of my body covered by clothing. I was black as far all over!

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Little May told this horrible story between her sobs and then cried until sleep came to her weary eyes and shut out the horrible vision of the murdered mother and little sister. Fannie Bryant says that May seemed to realize that her father was going to kill her, if necessary, to silence the only witness of his crime, and that he must have had an accomplice and assistant in the removal of the bodies. Who that accomplice was, perhaps some future confession will reveal and then the whole mystery will be clear. Hawes could not have carried the bodies of his wife and Irene to the lake alone or he doubtless would have disposed of them Saturday night and then with little May dead his terrible secret would have been known.

Mrs. Hawes wore a travelling dress and a cloak when she was killed, and they were on her body when it was dragged from the lake. This would confirm the story of May that her mother had dressed to go to Atlanta and bring Willie home. The blood-stained club, the blood on the floor of the bed room, the blood-stained rugs and carpet all tend to prove that Fannie Bryant told the truth when she related the story of little May and that the child had accurately described to her the terrible tragedy.

The story opens up another theory which only Dick Hawes can solve. It would seem from the story of little May that the murder was the result of a sudden quarrel about the boy and may not have been premeditated.

Perhaps Hawes had arranged a separation from his wife and did not intend to kill her, but after striking the fatal blow in the heat of passion suddenly resolved to rid himself of his children too for fear their childish prattle would coil the fatal noose around his neck.

Time is a great solver of mysteries and the Hawes tragedy may yet be fully cleared up.

A NOTED TOWN.

A late issue of the Age-Herald contains a very complimentary notice of Jacksonville in our neighboring county of Calhoun. It recalls the fact that this said old town has sent out into the world some of the brightest minds and most successful lawyers and politicians known in the history of the state; and that it has been a nursery to speak, from which have been drawn Statesmen, Judges, Congressmen, Senators and Governors. What is most pleasant about the article is its truth. We cannot now call to mind a single town or county in the State that has furnished to the commonwealth more brilliant minds, or more gallant, refined and loveable men. To their own effort and the uniform constancy and fidelity they have exhibited toward each other this is largely due. Among them there has been none of the bickering and jealousy that have proven so disastrous to the aspirations and efforts of those in other towns. There has been a happy alliance, reaching very remote sections and attracting in all places marked attention, because of the excellent showing of premiums offered in all the departments.

In addition to these means of doing good for the exposition, the people of Montgomery are contributing their share of boomerang advertisement. Every man who leaves Montgomery takes his exposition from the time the train puts him out until he gets back, and whenever he finds an opportunity of doing good for the exposition, he urges the owner to be certain to display it at Montgomery's exposition in November. The traveller from Montgomery impresses all he may come in contact with that the coming exposition will draw the largest crowd ever gathered in a Southern city on such an occasion. This is heard on every side in Montgomery, and the indications all point in that way.

The people of the State will be here, and arrangements are made to run excursions from the New England and other States for the occasion. These arrangements have been made as far as Washington, D. C., round trip rate having been agreed to by the railroads between Montgomery and Washington, and is next to a certainty that a rate from Boston and other New England points will be granted. Arrangements are now on foot also to secure a series of excursions from the west during the exposition.

ABOUT EXHIBITS.

One of the unusual features of the coming exposition is the manner in which the space is being taken! The date of the opening is more than two months off, but already more than half the space has been assigned to exhibitors. And the cry is "still they come." Usually the management of southern fairs and expositions do not know accurately thirty days before opening what will have to exhibit, nor do they know whether their floor space will be filled or not but this is not the case with General Manager Burke. Half the space has been assigned, and a list of as fine exhibits as was ever gathered in the south has been guaranteed, and Major Burke knows now that he could open the exposition in ten or fifteen days from date with the finest display ever made in Alabama. Of the persons and firms that have secured space a considerable majority are non-residents of Alabama, and they will bring a class of attractions never seen at state fairs.

The present indications are that the room for exhibits will be occupied to the last inch of space, and exhibitors will be on the outside calling for room.

The Exposition is fortunate in one thing. Its dates do not conflict with any of the large fair or expositions in this or adjoining states. The Piedmont exposition at Atlanta; the Georgia State fair at Macon, and the Alabama State fair at Birmingham, all close several days before the opening of the Southern exposition. The best horses which will appear at these fairs are booked for the exposition, and the Exposition here, coming at the time it does, will draw the cream at the business from all other shows of the kind in this section. The Southern exposition has an advantage in the matter of races, over any other fair or exposition in the south. The race track at Riverside park is pronounced by horsemen to be better than any track

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

The Montgomery Journal wants Col. Robt. McKee, of this place, for Governor.

In his last hour Sunset Cox made his doctor laugh by one of his witticisms.

Capt. D. C. Daniel, one of the prominent men of Cleburne county died recently, aged 54 years.

Our Anniston friends seem to be losing faith in the projected railroad from here to Anniston. They should not give up hope so easily.

After reviewing the assessments finally and hearing all parties interested, the Commissioners Court raised the assessments in the county, \$654,089.

Calhoun county pays \$85,914 in taxes every year, and yet the rate of taxation is low. This speaks well for the rapidly increasing wealth of the county.

The death of Congressman S. S. Cox is a great blow to the Democratic party. His services in the coming Congress would have been particularly valuable.

And now the burning of the negro in Kentucky is authentically denied. It looks as if the liars have laid out to spread themselves this season, with the negro as their theme.

Gen. Pettus, of Selma, Hon. Jno. W. Bishop, of Talladega and Hon. J. H. Caldwell, of Jacksonville, spoke at the Confederate veterans reunion in Shelby county a few days ago.

The Georgia legislators, Huff and Patterson, who tried to fight a duel, failed to get together. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature making it a criminal offense to engage in correspondence preliminary to a duel.

We copy a story entitled "A Dark Dream" from the Birmingham Age-Herald. It is the production, that paper says, of a rising young author of Alabama.

The Age-Herald does not endorse its rather ultra views, by insinuation rather than expression, but thinks it gives promise of future good work on the part of the author.

The whipping of fourteen negroes at East Point, near Atlanta, Ga., by a party of roughs was an outrage which cannot be too severely condemned, and we are glad that the authorities of Georgia are moving to secure the punishment of the men guilty of the wanton and cowardly act. A negro boy had attempted an outrage on a white girl. He was hung by a mob. This led to some excitement among both whites and blacks. While this feeling prevailed these roughs mounted horses and rode through the country, whipping negroes as they came to them. The negroes who were whipped were entirely innocent of any crime.

White men who commit such outrages upon black people are enemies to the South or fools deserving of the lash themselves.

Ex-police-man Stallings, of Anniston, who killed Wm. Pelham a few months ago, publishes a most abject card in the Anniston papers, in which he promises to leave that city and never enter it again; that he will never again put his foot in Calhoun, Clay, Coosa, Shelby, St. Clair, Etowah, Cherokee or Cleburne counties of this State; that if ever, in after years, he should meet John Pelham, he will get out of his way; and that he will never speak disrespectfully of the late Wm. Pelham or any of his relations.

Stallings, while policemen, beat Pelham, it is said, without sufficient cause. Pelham afterwards met him and fired on him. Stallings returned the fire and killed him. His being a case of self-defense, he was not prosecuted; but he voluntarily exiles himself. This must be a case of troubled conscience.

The Farmers' Alliance of Georgia seems to be badly engineered. Not long ago the order made a bad record in opposition to the State's appropriation to high schools throughout the State. Now they are reported to have boycotted all physicians who belong to the medical association of the State. They seem to forget that the physicians have as much right to organize as they have. They seem also to have forgotten some of the cardinal principles of their order in thus seeking to tear down men in another occupation of life who have done nothing more than they have done, that is, organized for mutual protection and for social and professional benefit. They forget that all classes are mutually interdependent, and that no one class can prosper another without injury to itself. The boycott of the doctors is peculiarly foolish, because all the best physicians of the State belong to the medical association, and their own highest temporal interests demand that the Alliance men, as well as other men, have the best medical skill when they or their children get sick.

Calhoun County. - Taxes of 1889.		
Total value of Real Estate	\$5,773,357.40	
" Personal Property	\$5,608,583.00	
Total	\$10,381,940	
Total value of Exempt Property	\$20,290.00	
Grand total value of property taxable and exempt	\$9,561,650	
Total State Tax on Real Estate	\$26,007.02	
" Personal Property	10,200.27	
Total State Tax	\$26,207.29	
Total State tax on Real Estate	\$23,117.31	
" Personal Property	14,065.57	
Total County tax on Personal Property	37,522.02	
Special City Court Tax	2,967.03	
Total amt poll tax assessed	\$40,119.05	
Grand total taxes of Calhoun county for 1889.	\$85,914.05	
COUNTY TAX ITEMIZED.		
Amount of Common county fund	\$27,861.49	
" Road tax	9,288.23	
" Anniston City Court tax	2,077.33	
Total	\$40,119.05	

The Birmingham Age-Herald claims that the story of the outrage on the Fort Payne lady was no "fake" and instances, as proof of its assertion, the fact that the Fort Payne papers do not deny it, although they did not publish the story. It claims to be "slandered" by the Montgomery Advertiser and the REPUBLICAN. So far as the REPUBLICAN is concerned the charge does not lie against it. The REPUBLICAN qualified its strictures by the employment of an "if." If the story was really a "fake" of the Age-Herald, no language could be too severe in condemnation. If the story was not a "fake" it looks as if the Age-Herald might easily have it authenticated by reputable parties at Fort Payne. The Advertiser made the direct charge that it was a "fake."

It is said the author of "Home Sweet Home" never had a home, and now "Land Bill Allen," of Columbus, Ohio, author of the homestead laws of the United States, through which hundreds of thousands of people have found homes, has been sold out of house and home for non-payment of taxes. His little cottage was appraised at only \$150 and brought \$87 under the sheriff's hammer. An effort was made to raise the money to pay his taxes and save his home, but did not succeed. They seem to be pretty close people up that way. An appeal of this sort in the South would have met instant and generous response.

The REPUBLICAN predicted last week that Pension Commissioner Tanner would soon get the "trotters knocked from under him," and such proves to be the fact, but much sooner than expected. The President has asked the resignation of the crank and he has tendered it and the erstwhile great Tanner is no longer remembered among the dignitaries of the land. It is hoped his fate will serve to warn other fools in official station who are given to too much talk with their mouths.

The Pennsylvania iron makers are unloading upon the English capitalists preparatory to a removal of their interests South, where iron can be made cheaper. The Thomas Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, have sold their plant to an English syndicate for \$3,500,000. They will probably invest this capital in Jefferson county, near Birmingham. It is hard to catch a Yankee napping. They are observing the progress of this section of the country and understand the situation as well as the people of Alabama do.

The State Normal school has now enrolled one hundred and forty-two pupils, and more are coming in daily. The enrollment this session will likely go to considerably over one hundred and fifty. This fine institution of learning grows in popularity each year, as its graduates go out among the people of the surrounding country.

The Reunion of the Confederate and Federal Soldiers at Chattanooga, in commemoration of the 26th anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, will come off the 18th and 19th inst.

Gen. John B. Gordon will make the welcome address and Gen. J. S. Roscane will respond. There will be an immense crowd in attendance both from the North and the South, and he will never speak disrespectfully of the late Wm. Pelham or any of his relations.

Stallings, while policemen, beat Pelham, it is said, without sufficient cause. Pelham afterwards met him and fired on him. Stallings returned the fire and killed him. His being a case of self-defense, he was not prosecuted; but he voluntarily exiles himself. This must be a case of troubled conscience.

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physicians of the State belong to the medical association, and their own

highest temporal interests demand

that the Alliance men, as well as

other men, have the best medical

skill when they or their children get sick.

Forces' fires in Montana have done

an immense amount of harm. The

loss is over one million dollars.

At a meeting of the Southern and

New York Cotton Exchanges in New

Orleans the 11th inst., cotton bagging

scored a victory. It was deter-

mined, without a dissenting voice to

accept cotton bagging as well as jute.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange sent

a letter against cotton bagging. The

Bremen exchange wrote that it had

no objection to cotton bagging. This

exchange handles about two million

bales of the crop which goes to con-

tinental Europe. But the most im-

portant fact growing out of the con-

ference was the allowance of a dif-

ference in fare for the two kinds of

covering. The following is the reso-

lution adopted:

"That on and after the first day of

October, 1889, all cotton should be

sold at net weight, allowing twenty-

four pounds off gross weight for tar-

on to cover bales and sixteen

ounces of cotton to cover cotton

hales, cotton covering to be of

standard weight, three-fourths of a

pound to the yard." The resolution

will be the largest in the city and stocked with the choicest and best out

this season, for Men, Youths and Boys.

Our Underwear Department will consist of all qualities Camel's Hair,

California Mohair, also celebrated Medicated Jaeger Underwear

1889 Fall Greeting 1889.

THE LEADING GROCERS,

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.,

We invite your attention to our line of Groceries and Hardware which

you will find to be the most complete in town. Now is the time to buy.

TURNIP SEED,

FRUIT JARS,

SUGARS,

MOWING BLADES,

PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS BEST MADE AT 10c.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

Give us a call.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Speer's Preserving Powder

AT

CROW BROS.,

For 25c you can put up 25 pounds of fruit or vegetables for winter use in earthenware jars, old bottles and crocks—air tight jars are not necessary. Five boxes for one dollar. Directions with each box. We also have a large lot of Fruit Jars on hand. Just received a nice lot of

LADIES' GENUINE PEBBLE GOAT SHOES.

We will give good bargains in our

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Now is the time to strike us. We want to make room for our large FALL and WINTER STOCK which will arrive September 1st.

Several barrels of New Orleans Sugar on hand. Call and get our prices before buying.

CROW BROS.

NOTICE!

Commencing to-day, Aug. 1,

10 PER CENT OFF

On all Sales of our Summer's Stock of SHOES.

T. A. HALL & SON,

Anniston, Ala.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale-No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

Livery and sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AG'T.

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The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One Dollar.
Six Months, Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, Forty Cents.
Subscription must invariably be in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line. Advertising must be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

LOCAL.

Chancery court begins here October 21st and continues one week.

Services at the Methodist church by Rev. S. R. Emerson next Sunday.

Rev. J. T. Miller, of Anniston, is visiting Rev. S. R. Emerson, at this place.

Col. Robt. McKee contemplates the erection of a very handsome cottage, of which he has the design.

Some parties killed a moccasin snake near the Stewart place, above Jacksonville, with forty young from a foot to a few inches in length.

Prof. Gibson and his wife were called to Louisiana this week by a telegram announcing the death of a near relative of Mrs. Gibson.

The young people of Jacksonville had a moonlight picnic at Nibsets' Lake a few evenings ago, and Wednesday a large picnic at Sulphur Springs.

The house of Mrs. Jas. P. Owen, of White Plains, was burned Thursday night. Most of the contents were saved. It is supposed to have caught from the cooking stove.

Maj. Peyton Rowan is having a block cement pavement laid in front of his two stores on the public square, to take the place of the brick pavement that has become somewhat worn.

Dr. Jas. Arnold, F. J. Burke, Arthur Skelton and Charlie Arnold, of this place, went to Anniston Thursday evening by private conveyance to attend the George Wilson minstrels.

An excursion is billed from Anniston to Jacksonville and from Jacksonville to Walkers caves at Weavers and back to Anniston and Jacksonville in the evening, next Sunday.

There will be preaching at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. It will be announced at day service whether there will be preaching at night.

Rev. Jno. E. McLean, of Perry county, and Miss Mina Carter of Anniston, were married the 11th inst. Rev. J. M. McLean, of Oxford, and Rev. J. D. McLean, of Marion county, father and brother of the bridegroom, respectively, officiating.

Rev. Mr. West, pastor of White's Gap church near this place was thrown from the top of a wagon load of fodder and pretty severely cut and bruised last Wednesday. The mules attached to the wagon ran away and caused the accident.

Hon. G. C. Williams, Mr. G. B. Hudson, Mr. Wm. C. Scarborough, Mr. C. S. Whiteside, Mr. Jas. Young and wife and Mrs. S. N. Milligan, all of Choccolocco valley in this county, went to Texas this week on a trip of observation.

A movement has been started in Anniston to build a dummy line to Walker's Caves, near Weavers Station, midway between this place and Anniston. These caves are said to be no way inferior to the famous Luray caverns in Virginia. We trust the project may materialize.

Miss Nena Hammond, of Attalla is at the home of her uncle, Hon. J. D. Hammond, of this place. She comes to attend the State Normal School. Other young ladies from Attalla and St. Clair county announce a purpose to enter the school next week.

I. E. Watson and R. E. Harvey, from Jacksonville, added their hearty to the bright galaxy that greeted George Wilson last night. They were well pleased with the show and George was glad to see them.—Anniston Press.

The young men of Jacksonville had a short chase after a fox a few nights ago near town and caught it. A horseman dragged the fox some distance through the fields and the main street of the town and the large pack of hounds were then turned loose on the trail. They made music as they came bounding through the town in the stillness of the night.

Judge Crook, E. L. Gibson and G. H. Rowan sundered the bonds that enthralled them to Jacksonville yesterday and ran down to Anniston for a few brief sweet hours, the majority of which were spent in the enjoyment of George Wilson's delightful entertainment. Whenever the average Jacksonville man wants to enjoy himself a little better than well he always comes to Anniston. We are glad that this is true. They are clever neighbors.—Anniston Press.

A HANDSOME DONATION FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. D. T. Parker, of Anniston, has agreed to bear the expenses of a free school in that city for the benefit of the children of the members of the First Baptist church and Sunday school of the same, for five years. In addition he agrees to enlarge the present building or build a new one. One hundred and twenty-five children have already entered the school. The faculty is composed of three teachers in the literary department and one teacher in the music department.

The National Platform Reaffirmed and State Matters Fully Discussed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—No other candidate than Abbott was presented to the democratic convention to-day, and he was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The platform declares that upon all issues affecting the administration of the national government they reaffirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they reaffirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention, September 28th, 1886.

In regard to trusts the platform says: "That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessities of life is a fruitful source of alarm. So-called trusts which are combinations to control the price without regard to the natural rules of supply and demand, are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those dependent upon the products of the daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to avert the conspiracies which are stumbling blocks in the way of the general progress of the people."

Declaration was made in favor of such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy at casting his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt corruption or intimidation of the voters.

The platform was wholly devoted to State matters.

STILL MENACING.

The Trouble with Negro Insurrectionists Not Yet Settled.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., Sept. 11.—Trouble in LeFlore and Tallahatchie counties, which was supposed to have been settled, is yet menacing. The latest report from those counties estimate the total number of negro insurrectionists at seventy-five.

A reunion of Mississippi soldiers was held at Winona Monday. Speeches were made by Senators Walhalla and George in which they warned the people in the South about being hasty in dealing with the negro and anticipating further serious trouble with that race in Delta.

The New York Times says: "Southern stocks are likely to be made particularly conspicuous soon if the present bull market is to be an abiding one. The Louisville and Nashville's big earnings are a fair criterion of showings to be made for almost every railway property in the south. Every southern crop is big, the cotton yield is in both quantity and quality beyond every record, and the iron industry is livelier and more profitable than ever. This condition means abounding business for the railways, with rates much above any that have been recently obtainable."

No Negro Burned at the Stake.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The burning of a negro at the stake near Monticello, Ky., last week is finally authoritatively denied. Gen. Thomas, editor of the Monticello Signal, says, in an answer to a letter of inquiry, that the report is utterly without foundation. No daughter of Wm. Oates was outraged, and no negro was burned at the stake for that or any other cause.

Rheumatism and Cataract.

Rheumatism and cataract are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"My wife had cataract and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Yesterday he drank all the whisky he could procure, and in the afternoon promenaded the streets, his wife and tender little children appealing to him to go home. He imagined that Mayor Huger, who has always been his friend and shown him every consideration, was attempting to injure him, and he made all kinds of threats against his life. A peace warrant was sworn out against him by some of Mayor Huger's friends, and he was about to be arrested under it, when a brother-in-law, Mr. Gordon, of Carrollton, Ga., arrived, and he, with Mr. John M. Caldwell, his attorney, obligated themselves to see that he did no harm. At a late hour last night he was in charge of Mr. Caldwell.

It would be best for him to be taken out of the city for his present condition he is a dangerous man.

Many think that he is crazed by his troubles and excessive drinking.

—Anniston Times.

H. C. WEAVER, Sec.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Farmers' Alliance Manufacturing Supply Company, of Alexandria, Ala., will hold a meeting on Sept. 20th, 1888, at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. By order of the President.

R. BOWLING.

For Sale—Fine yoke of oxen for sale cheap. Apply to

ROBERT ADAMS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

For Sale by

W. W. GARDNER.

"Haemateck," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

For Sale by

ROBERT ADAMS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

For Sale by

W. W. GARDNER.

IS COMPLETE.

We are prepared to do all kinds of job work on short notice and at low prices. Give us a call, and be convinced.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

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The platform was wholly devoted to State matters.

Dr. T. W. Ayers—President.

Miss Hannah Crook—Vice-President.

Miss Minnie Anderson—Secretary.

Miss Nannie Neighbors—Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Jno. M. Crook.

Miss Maud Haley.

Miss Mamie Crow.

Prof. D. L. Earnest.

Miss Undine Lane.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Capt. Jas. Crook on the 16th inst., at 5 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend. The following program will be rendered:

Instr'l Solo—Miss Undine Lane.

Vocal Solo—Miss Mamie Crow.

Reading—Prof. D. L. Earnest.

Musico—Miss Hannah Crook.

Music—Miss Maud Haley.

Recitation—Miss Undine Lane.

Musib—Miss Nannie Neighbors.

Reading—Miss Lucy Woodruff.

The following is a partial list of the pupils from abroad who will attend the State Normal School here this session. Others have written and signed an intention to enter next Monday, and yet others at a later day.

Maggie Woodruff,

Annie Treadaway,

W. H. McKee,

Gray Meharg,

A. E. Henderson,

Nena Hammond,

W. M. Harper,

T. W. Grogan,

Lula Gore,

M. Cross,

F. Clements,

Hattie Bittell,

Eula Bolling,

Temple Bolling,

Monroe Snow,

Emma Brothers,

Walter Wright.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. F. Rodgers, of Alexandria, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Joe H. Privett, of Rome, has been visiting friends in Jacksonville this week.

Solicitor Joe King, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Wednesday on business.

Gen. Forney has gone to Blount county court to mix with his constituents.

Dr. B. S. Evans, of White Plains was in Jacksonville Thursday and gave a pleasant call.

Col. Jas. Fannin and Jno. P. Pelham Esq., of Anniston, were in town Friday and gave a pleasant call.

Mr. W. D. A. Cook, of Cherokee county, and Miss Mittie Howell, of Howell's Cross Roads, have been visiting the family of Mr. T. C. Dawson, at this place.

Mr. T. C. Dawson, of Attalla, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

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WEDDING PRESENT.

Mr. J. T. Dugger Remained by the Boys of the Fire Department.

Chattanooga Times
Mr. J. T. Dugger, superintendent of the electric alarm system of the city fire department, was remembered last night in a substantial way by the boys of the department. It will be remembered that Mr. Dugger was recently married to a charming young lady of Jacksonville, Alabama, and his friends, the fire boys, not being able to be present, decided to make their wedding present when he came home with his bride. He returned a few days ago and last night was set apart for the presentation.

Mr. Dugger was invited to the fire hall No. 3, on Georgia avenue, last night about 8 o'clock, where the entire department was assembled except some of the Carlisles, who were left to guard the fifth ward.

Mr. Dugger went up to the chief's room to inspect his apparatus, and while he was examining the batteries the boys all filed in and formed a hollow square in the chief's room.

Mr. L. G. Walker, of the Times staff, who had been invited by the boys to make the presentation, then stepped forward and calling Mr. Dugger into the room, addressed the astonished superintendent, saying a few appropriate words that he had been delegated by the department to present to him a token of the esteem and regard of his comrades in the fire department, not only for his qualities as an officer in the department, but as a gentleman who had endeared himself to the boys by warm-hearted fellowship and kindness of heart. "This is also presented," said Mr. Walker, "not only to you, but to her whom you have chosen as a helpmate for life, and it is given accompanied by the cordial best wishes of your comrades and friends for the future happiness and prosperity of you both."

He then took the wrappings from about the presents and disclosed a handsome solid silver water set, consisting of pitcher, goblets, waste cup and waiter. On the pitcher was engraved, "To Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dugger, from the fire department of Chattanooga, August, 1889," (Mr. and Mrs. Dugger having been married in August.)

Mr. Dugger confessed his surprise but thanked the boys in most fitting terms for their kindly remembrance of him and assured them he appreciated this remembrance more than anything he had ever received, because it came from the men who knew him best and with whom he had associated longest. He advised them all to do as he had done—get married—and they would be happy.

The occasion was a most pleasant one and the boys entered into it with a keenness of appreciation that was born of genuine good feeling.

Susset Cox Dying.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—An evening paper says: Congressman S. S. Cox is dying at his home, 13 East 12th street. Four days ago he was confined to his bed by what he supposed to be malarial fever. This rapidly developed into acute pneumonia, which has defied best medical skill. Yesterday his physicians gave up all hope, and announced that the days of the statesman-humorist could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Mr. Cox was to have lectured on his visit to Yellowstone Park before the Steckler's Association to-morrow night.

At 3 o'clock, Hon. S. S. Cox was reported as being very low. A conference had been held by his physicians, Lockwood, Skidder, Winkopf and Burges, of Washington, and the result of the conference showed that while Cox was very low there was no immediate danger.

LATER.—Mr. Cox, died at 8:40 p.m., the 10th inst.

The event of last week in the Fayette Circuit Court here was the trial of J. B. Bonds, who was charged with raping his 16-year-old sister-in-law. Interest in the trial and its outcome has been widespread and the whole country waited to hear what the verdict was. After three days spent in the examination of witnesses and arguments the case went to the jury, and in a short time a verdict of guilty was returned and the punishment fixed at life imprisonment. When the verdict was read in open court the prisoner, who is of a decidedly nervous temperament, fell down in a heap and had to be removed from the court room. His condition would not permit of confinement and he was carried to a bed and guarded during the night. The next morning Bonds was carried into court, and when his sentence was pronounced he again fell down as one dead and had to be carried from the room. Bonds is some relation to the Burrows family in Lamar county, said to be a cousin, and it was feared by some that an attempt would be made by some of them to rescue him.

The sheriff thought it best to be on the safe side, so he decided to carry the prisoner to Birmingham that evening. Bonds was in such a feeble condition however, and protested so strongly against being removed, the trip was abandoned for the time being and he was strongly guarded by twenty men thoroughly armed. No attempt was made to rescue him, and as none appeared probably, the sheriff will most likely let him remain until the time comes for him to be sent to the penitentiary.

Montgomery Advertiser.

WEDDING PRESENT.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR.
Response to the Missouri Confederate Association's Invitation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The World's Durham, N. C., special says: The Globe to-morrow prints for the first time the letter of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, in response to an invitation to address the Confederate soldiers of Missouri at their recent reunion. Gen. Pryor says: "Neither lapse of time, nor change of association, nor the impression of present events here have diminished the intensity of my sympathy with my gallant comrades of the Confederate army, or abated my admiration for their valor and virtues. Upon no page of history are recorded more heroic exploits or portrayed nobler qualities or character than were performed and illustrated by the intrepid spirits who, animated by the purest impulses of patriotic devotion, endured unparalleled privations, and for years sustained an unequal contest against the resources of a mighty empire, augmented by contributions of men and money from every quarter of the habitable globe. Beyond all question, when the antislavery inflamed by the struggle shall be extinct, and no party interest to be promoted by perversions of truth, the victories of the Confederate armies will be celebrated among the most memorable of the annals of martial achievement, and in the pantheon of the great images of Lee, Jackson, Price, Stuart and illustrious comrades will share the homage of posterity with the worthiest heroes of history. Inasmuch, therefore, as your reunion proposes to cherish the memory of our departed associates, and to cultivate among us, their survivors, a feeling of fraternal fellowship, it engages all my liveliest sympathies. Were I not held here by obligations I cannot escape, I would gladly traverse the distance between us and extend the grasp of comradeship to members of the Confederate Association of Missouri."

Rev. Dr. H. H. Tucker's Mishap.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9.—Dr. H. H. Tucker, one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the South, was fatally injured early this morning by falling from a second story window, in which he had taken his seat. He is still alive but life is despaired of.

NOTE.—Dr. Tucker, has since died.

On last Monday Mr. Thos. Benge, field who lives on the Smith farm, three miles from Centre, brought to town a snapping turtle that weighed 78 pounds. He caught the turtle in a net in Coosa river.—Cherokee Advertiser.

Hon. John H. Caldwell has been invited to deliver an address at the Fort Payne Chautauqua. Mr. Caldwell is one of the most accomplished and pleasant speakers in the country. His easy, graceful manner, polished and refined bearing, with his rhythmic flow of choice English, ready wit and wealth of pathos and sentiment make him altogether one of the most entertaining and pleasing orators we know.—Coosa River News.

Dr. Benj. Dillard, druggist, at Aurora, Mo., says: I sell a great quantity of S. S. S. for Seroful, Eczema, Rheumatism, and other blood troubles, and have never heard of a case of failure to cure.

Pimples, blisters and eruptions on the skin evidence the fact that the blood is in bad shape, and these symptoms show that nature is trying to throw off the impurities, in which effort they should be assisted by a reliable vegetable blood remedy, as is Swift's Specific.

Mr. John D. Harrison, of Springfield, Ill., says that he had blood trouble for quite a time; his tonsils were swollen, eruptions over his hands and face, followed by paralysis of the face, which was all relieved by Swift's Specific, and after the lapse of seven years there has been no sign of a return of the disease.

Over four years ago Swift's Specific cured me of a troublesome eruption which covered my shoulders back and limbs. This was after I had been treated by six doctors, some of whom said I never would get well.

E. M. Hausey,
Sherman, Texas.

In Chancery.

C. M. ANDERSON, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama.

JENNIE EVANS,
EDDIE EVANS,
BERTHA EVANS.

In this cause it is made to appear that the action of suit was brought by C. M. Anderson, one of our counsels solicitors that the defendants Jennie Evans, Bertha Evans and Eddie Evans, are all non-residents of the State of Alabama and that their particular place of residence is Marietta, Georgia, and further that the said Jennie Evans is over 21 years of age and that Bertha and Eddie Evans are both minors under 14 years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun, State of Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants Jennie, Bertha and Eddie Evans to appear and plead and defend in this cause to the full and sufficient in this cause by Monday the 26th day of August, 1889, or within 10 days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said defendants.

Done at office on this the 22nd day of August, 1889.

W. M. HAMES,
Register.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next session opens Tuesday Sept. 3d. For catalogue address

C. B. GIBSON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Lower Prices

AND

Increased Attractions

FOR

CLOSE BUYERS

AT

RANDALL'S.

Look at these Samples.

Rose jars, 75 cents to \$2.

Pot Pourri, or Japan rose leaves, to fill rose jars, only 65cts per box.

Brass crumb trays and scrapers only \$1.

Many Lemon squeezers, best in the world, reduced to \$1.50 per doz.

The best spectacles in town for \$1.

Closet steel nose glasses for doct.

Solid gold spectacles and nose glasses for \$5.

Big stock of jewelry at all prices, cheapest to best.

A fine stock of table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices.

Waterberry Watches \$2.50.

Swiss Watches \$10.

American Watches \$10.

Gold filled Watches, ladies' and gents' \$15.

Nickel Clocks \$1.25.

Nickel alarm Clock \$1.50.

One Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$3.00.

Eight Day Walnut Strike Clocks \$4.00.

Silver Plated Teaspoons per set 60 cents.

Silver Plated Tablespoons per set \$1.25.

Silver Plated Knives per set \$1.25.

Silver Plated Forks per set \$1.25.

Tea Cups and Saucers per set 20 cents.

Tumblers per set 20 cents.

Goblets per set 25 cents.

Bowls and Pitchers 75 cents.

Handsome decorated China cups and saucers \$1.00 per set.

Fancy laced and colored tumblers very stylish, one dozen in a box, from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Jelly glasses and Mason's fruit jars at bottom prices.

Decorated dinner sets from \$15 to \$30.

Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8.

Decorated chamber sets from \$3.50 to \$24.

Glass stand lamps from 20 cents to \$1.50.

The Rochester lamp is the best and the Buck is next. Big stock of both at New York prices.

Decorated tea sets from \$4 to \$8.

Decorated chamber sets from \$3.50 to \$24.

Five gallon oil cans filled with best oil for \$2.

The best and safest kitchen lamp for 50 cents.

Scalloped top chimneys all sizes 5c. each.

The Ross Patent Refrigerator is the only guaranteed dry cold air refrigerator manufactured. If you want the best at the lowest price, don't fail to examine the "Ross" before buying.

A few qt. ice cream freezers, Goode's Peerless, for \$8 each. Your last chance to get a freezer of this kind at the price.

A big stock of J. & G. Meakin's Ironstone China, my own importation; cheaper than ever before offered in this latitude.

New Goods received daily.

Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by first-class workmen and satisfaction guaranteed by

R. O. RANDALL.

GADSDEN, ALA.

July 28-41

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

—oo—

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

—oo—

TO THE TRADE.

—oo—

HOKE & GRAHAM,

Manufacturers Agents.

Fine Cigars, New Orleans Goods.

Write for prices, Box 341.

HOKE & GRAHAM.

Anniston, Ala.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

—oo—

B. G. McCLELEN,

County Surveyor

—oo—

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co.

of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 11-14

and borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

—oo—

WASHINGTON SEMINARY

ATLANTA, GA.

REGULAR COURSES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

—oo—

THE MUSIC SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

—oo—

Mrs. B. L. STEWART,

PRINCIPAL.

July 27-41

Wm. M. HAMES,

Register.

Probate of Will.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1889.

VOL. 52.

NO. 38.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and, shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this Fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. Those accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate here where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers from year to year, rather than press them when we thought them to be hard run.

So lay aside the amount you think you owe this office, so as to be able to hand it to the collector when he comes around, or, what is better, and which would please us most, send it or bring it to us at the office and thus save us the expense of collection.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying it its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have consulted our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so signalized blessed them. This they ought to take a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrimed the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our former patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this Fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year round. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money for advertisements, is the money we have run the paper with while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

Young Men's Work.

The Messrs. Latham, two young men farming on Mr. Sam Houston's place will make, with two plows, this year, thirty-six bales of cotton. They hired only one hand, and did the rest of the work themselves—Selma Times-Mail.

A Gay Preacher.

Rev. A. J. Sims, pastor of the colored Baptist church at the new furnaces, skipped a few days ago with all the funds that had been contributed toward the building of a new church. It is supposed that he has gone to Atlanta—Anniston Times.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure! We guarantee it. Sold by W. W. Gardner.

THE OLDEN TIME.

COL. MILNER'S REMINISCENCES.

Col. Milner made a speech before the Georgia Society in Birmingham Friday night last, and in his speech told something of the beginning of the two greatest roads in the State, the South and North and the E. T., Va. & Ga. A bill had passed the Legislature in the year 1855 appropriating \$10,000 for a survey of a route to connect the waters of the Tennessee river at some point on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad. Col. Milner, contrary to expectation, started from the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad at Montevallo and surveyed to Decatur, on the Tennessee river. He thus tells the story:

"The State, as will be seen by this act, had already been committed to the route from Selma via Jacksonville and Gadsden to Guntersville; on the Tennessee river, and had appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars of the 2 and 3 per cent fund to the construction of this line as complying with the law of the United States making the donation. The survey proposed under the seventh section of the act above quoted was a menace to the state's former commitment and war was declared at once on the new departure by one-half of the political strength of the state. I had the honor of receiving the appointment as chief engineer to carry out this great work. I was a young man then, only 31 years old, and when I look back and see the magnitude of interests placed in my hands I often wonder at the accidents that carried me through. It will be seen by the act that I had no commissioners or advisers to aid or advise me in this great work, and that the matter of connecting the two sections of the state, and at the same time best develop the mineral regions, was left in my hands alone. The Legislature of Alabama was not aware then of the results depending on my actions, as time has clearly shown, or they never would have left this matter in the hands of any one man.

The Guntersville people had become satisfied, however, that no practicable railroad route could be built through the central part of Alabama, and if there was, there were cotton fields and corn fields on the Talladega route, none on the Elyton or Central line, as it was called, and the cotton fields were the standards of merit then in Alabama. The governor of Alabama gave me the law without any instructions. He could give me none, as every point on the Tennessee river from Nickajack to the Mississippi line was open to be selected on that river for the northern terminus, and every point on the navigable waters of Mobile bay was alike possible of selection for the southern terminus of this great railroad line."

The mineral regions were then an unknown quantity. Michael Thony was dead. He alone had any just conception of where they were and what they were. If ever a man was surrounded by a sea of difficulties, endless, boundless, I was that man. There was no chart and no compass, but there was a never ending show of blue lights all over Alabama, saying come here or go there. I have said I have had no mentor, but I may say I selected two; the Hon. John D. Phelan and Samuel G. Jones. The one was the synonym in his day for uprightness and integrity; the other, whilst equally upright and honest, was learned in his profession as civil engineer.

As a railroad was then built and already running, from Selma to Montevallo, in the right direction as I conceived, I adopted Selma as the terminus on the navigable waters of the Mobile bay, and by consequence Montevallo as the beginning of my railroad line. This neutralized to a certain extent Selma and Mobile, but raised a whirlwind in Montgomery and southeast Alabama, and in the very household of my friends. The next question was where the mineral region lay. I first visited the Montevallo mines then in operation—a little vein, about two feet thick—and was gravely told that that was the mineral region of Alabama, I next visited Elyton, the then center of knowledge on this subject. I rode along on top of Red mountain, and looked over this beautiful valley—one vast garden as far as the eye could reach, northeast and southwest. It was on the 1st day of June, 1858, Jones valley was well cultivated then. I had before traveled all over the United States; I had seen the great and rich valleys of the Pacific coast, but nowhere had I seen an agricultural people so perfectly provided for and so completely happy. They raised everything they required to eat and sold thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of wheat. Their settlements were around those beautiful, clear running streams, found gushing out everywhere in this valley. Cotton, the crop of gold, was raised here also, but on account of the difficulty of transportation, only in small quantities, but enough to take up the lost motion in labor. Even then Montevallo was looked upon by me as the future Atlanta of Alabama, as it was below the mountains and the southern terminus of the Central or State railroad. Events were transpiring to change, and did change everything in Alabama. The Montgomery people headed by F. M.

with the new order of things prevailing here now. But my friends, you did not break up this happy dream with your engines and your railroads, your coal mines and your iron works. Only a few short years from this first day of June, 1858, the war cloud had risen over once happy country. The call to arms resounded on every hillside and in every valley in Alabama, and though this county voted against secession, as did all the counties of North Alabama, when war had actually begun, the young manhood of this valley, from Walnut Grove in the north to Tannahill in the south, stepped forward to defend with their life's blood their country. I SAW THE FIRST COMPANY START FOR THE WAR.

Captain Alberto Martin—I cannot pass over the name of Alberto Martin without giving a line to his memory. In doing this I do not disparage the services of Captain Oliver of the eighteenth. Captain Hanby of the nineteenth, Captain Porter of the twentieth, Miller of the twenty-eighth, Tarrant of the twenty-eighth, Mims of the forty-third and Lee of the fifty-eighth regiments.

Alberto Martin, though high born and highly educated, was a man for the people, and all over this county the widow and the orphan, the rich man and the poor man came to him for counsel and advice, and when he stepped to the front as captain of the first company for the war the best blood of this county flocked to his standard.

The following extract will show what they did:

TENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

"This regiment was organized at Montgomery, June 4; 1861, and went to Virginia a month later. When it arrived at Winchester it was brigaded under Gen. E. K. Smith, with the ninth and eleventh Alabama, nineteenth Mississippi and thirty-eighth Virginia. It saw no active service for several months, and lay near Manassas and Centreville, with General Willeox in command of the brigade. It was doing some detached duty when attacked at Drainsville, where it lost twenty-one killed and sixty-four wounded. The regiment marched to the peninsula and was shelled at Yorktown. It fought at Williamsburg, and there lost eighty-five killed and wounded. Held in reserve at Seven Pines, it suffered slightly.

"The tenth took a conspicuous part in the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm and emerged from these terrible conflicts with a loss of over 200 men killed and wounded. It was at the second battle of Manassas and about thirty of its men fell on that sanguinary field. Under fire at Harper's Ferry it marched rapidly to Sharpsburg, and of the 200 men with which it entered the battle over half were left dead or wounded there.

"During the winter of 1862-63 the tenth was on the Rappahannock and saw some active duty, suffering light at Hazel river and Fredericksburg. It sustained the shock of Sedgwick's corps at Salem and of its 400 men engaged 120 were killed and wounded, while the brigade lost 44 in casualties, and that exact number of the enemy's dead were counted in its front.

"In the harvest that death reaped at Gettysburg, were 175 of the men of this regiment killed or wounded, of 450 engaged. The tenth spent the winter of 1863-4 near Orange C. H., was hotly engaged at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, losing about fifty killed and wounded in the former, and about sixty in the latter battle. It participated at Cold Harbor, where it lost twenty killed and wounded. In the months of August and June 1864, the tenth took part in the fierce struggles around Petersburg, suffering severely in the most of them. At Hatcher's Run it lost fifteen or twenty disabled, and about thirty at High Bridge and Farmville, on the retreat to Appomattox. There the regiment fulfilled its colors forever, ten commissioners and officers and 265 men being present. Of 1429 names on its rolls, nearly 300 fell in battle or died of wounds, about 180 died of disease, and 249 were discharged or transferred."

I have not the time now to refer at large to the

NINE OTHER COMPANIES FROM THIS COUNTY

The record shows that only a few of the bright young spirits who left under Captain Martin and others ever saw their homes again. The blood of these soldiers stained every battle field from Manassas to Appomattox, and as if not enough, Wilson's raiders left nothing here but the maidens and matrons, children and old men, and when the war ended and the Confederate soldier returned home, he found nothing but blackened chimneys and weeping widows to point him to his home. The Confederate soldier, by the armistice of arms, may be called a rebel, but from the record given above, the soldier of Alabama can never be called a coward—a never.

I have digressed, my fellow citizens, from the line of my argument, to pay some attention to the people who lived in this county before the great Jehovah condescended to open the Central or State railroad. Events were transpiring to change, and did change everything in Alabama. The Montgomery people headed by F. M.

Gilmer, Jr., a Georgian, president of the South and North Alabama railroad of Alabama, had secured a charter from Montgomery to Montevallo to meet the Central and had secured a majority interest in the Mountain railroad contracting company, which had the contract to build and would own the Central railroad when built. The war came on and the stockholders in Limestone county, Alabama, surrendered their subscriptions, which were promptly taken by President Gilmer. He then controlled a three-quarter interest in the Central, and changed it from Montevallo to Calera.

DEMANDS FOR SPACE NECESSITATE INCREASE OF ROOM.

Preparing for Good Roads and Walks Through the Grounds—Will Open at Night.

The directors of the Southern Exposition have taken steps to construct a gallery around the sides of the main hall, and the contract has already been let, the work to be completed by September 15th. This will add greatly to the space for exhibits, but judging from the number of applications which are being received there will be no vacant spots when the Exposition opens. A contract has also been made to enlarge the machinery hall by an addition of fifty feet to the building. These important improvements will greatly promote the success of the Exposition. The management has already ordered four large tents will be used as annex to the exhibition hall, and space will be assigned in them to some special departments, the exhibits in which are of such a character that they may be kept in tents without danger. The manufacturers of these tents guarantee them to be absolutely waterproof, and the exhibits shown in them will be as safe from damage as those shown in the main building. The tents will be raised somewhat above the surface and will have good plank floors.

Arrangements will be made with an electric lighting company for the erection and operation of an electric light plant, and at night the buildings and grounds will be brilliantly lighted up, the company having agreed to put in several hundred incandescent lights. By this means the exposition management will be enabled to keep open house both day and night, which will give citizens whose business prevents attendance during the day an opportunity to spend an hour or two at the exposition after supper.

The management has ordered the grounds about the building, and inside the race track, to be plowed up just before the opening of the exposition, and sown in rye, which will be up by the time of the opening, and will cause the premises to present the appearance of a pretty well-kept lawn.

In addition to this, the management will take special pains to have good roads and walks to all portions of the grounds, for which purpose a large quantity of cinders have been secured and the roadways to the stock and cattle pens will receive special attention. The walks will be raised and will be covered with gravel which will cause them to be firm and dry, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

The rush for space is so great, particularly from other States, that the management fear our own State may, by delaying too long, be left out in the cold. One of the main purposes of the Exposition is to show to Eastern and Northwestern visitors the unparalleled resources of Alabama, and unless the towns and counties of the State are up and doing, they may find difficulty in securing space for exhibits. By prompt action, however, space can now be secured for the display of the agricultural, mineral and lumber wealth of our State. No such splendid opportunity may be again presented in many years to come. Applications for space for exhibits are now on file in the exposition office from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other Northern States. If citizens of Alabama desire to show to the world the grand resources of this State they must act without delay. Premium lists enclosing blank applications for space can be had at your probate office or by addressing W. C. Bibb, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

COPTON BAGGING TRIUMPHS.

And By the Season of 1880 Will Come into General Use.

Good Bye, Jute.

Montgomery Advertiser.

On with the battle, victory is near at hand.

The farmers are gradually getting in their fight against the bagging trust, and cotton bagging is very rapidly coming into use.

More bales are now to be seen covered with the new regulation uniform and it may be safe to say that by next season almost the entire crop will be wrapped in a material from the products of native soil and the most gigantic and powerful combine ever formed will have been thwarted and absolutely run out of the market. This fact alone will be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by the farmers, and will enable them to conquer other obstacles in the future, and demand and receive right and justice from all sides.

Fewer Mortgages.

Fewer mortgages have been recorded in Lee county this year than at any time since the war. The most of those already recorded are on colored tenants. Truly it can be said the shackles are gradually falling away.

How do you feel now, Sue? asked one Chicago woman of another who had just secured a divorce.

"I feel unmanned," she replied.

going to manufacture it in such quantities as to supply that demand. If they are not prepared this season they will have all the necessary machinery by next fall, and anybody can buy all that may be wanted of it. The American people are too wide-awake to let an opportunity like this for making money pass; and you can depend on it that wherever there is a demand for any commodity whatever the American manufacturers will supply it, and they can't be bought up by trusts, either."

And every word of this is true. The farmers are determined not to use jute bagging and cotton men had as well make up their minds to get the staple in covering made from the inferior grades of cotton, the products of home fields and a monument to victory of the farmer over oppression and wrong.

Cotton bagging has come to stay and the jute has had its death knell sounded, the hand-writing is on the wall, the good fight has been won, and the farmers have cause already for great rejoicing. Use all the cotton bagging you can get this season.

THE INCURABLE CURED.

A Remarkable Statement from a Well-known Citizen of South Carolina.

Cancer is hereditary in my family, an aunt on each side having died from this dreadful disease. In each instance the cancer was located in identically the same position that mine first made its appearance—just below the left eye and extending down the left cheek bone and nose. I was attended by the best physicians but the case continued to grow worse under their treatment, and no hope of a cure could be given by them: "I had better have my affairs for this life and the next arranged, for the cancer was liable to strike a vital organ at any moment, and at once bleed me to death. About this time, 1886, I met Mr. Shirley, living near Due West, whose cancer was being rapidly cured by using Swift's Specific (S. S.) I then gave up the doctors and all medicines I had heretofore been using, and commenced taking S. S., and after using the third bottle, I discovered that the scab had fallen off, and that those sharp darting pains, so characteristic of the cancer, had ceased, and the discharge was very profuse. In a few days it began to heal rapidly, and soon dried up. By the time I had exhausted the fifth bottle there was nothing left but the scab where the cancer had been, and I was a well man. The cure effected in my case is considered by my neighbors a most remarkable one, and clearly demonstrates the fact that S. S. does cure cancer. Swift's Specific is a boon to suffering humanity, and all I ask is, that those afflicted with cancer give it a trial, and like myself will be convinced to its virtues."

JAMES B. ARNOLD.

Greenwood, S. C.

Treatise on Cancer mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

It Becomes the Banner County of the State in Point of Increased Valuation.

Up to yesterday DeKalb county led all the counties of the state which reported abstracts of assessments, with an increase of valuations of \$708, 523, 90 and an increase in the amount of revenue, even at the lower rate of four and a half mills, of \$2,241.81.

This morning the auditor received the abstract of assessments of Calhoun county, which takes the honors away from DeKalb, as it shows for the state in the point of increased valuations, which carries with it great development. Increased valuations may be reasonably expected from the following counties, yet to report: Chilton, Clay, Colbert, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Marion, Mobile, Russell, Shelby and Walker. —Montgomery Journal.

The Two-Horse Farmer.

J. D. Wood, on a two horse-farm, will make thirty bales of cotton and 800 bushels of corn. Hatcher Vickers, on a three-horse farm, during the month of August gathered and sold twenty-three bales of cotton—Abbeville Age.

Thoroughly Satisfied.

We met the happiest, contented and most independent man yesterday we have seen in many days. He was Mr. John Jones, who lives in this county. He brought cotton to town to sell and has several bales at home which represents that much clear profit. He says he lives strictly at home, cares nothing for coffee, sugar, tobacco, drinks nothing stronger than water. He cares nothing for politics, law, land monopolists, bondholders or trusts, but swings on his own gate, and is securely satisfied with his surroundings.—Geneva Record.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Good schools and good roads are a country's glory.

It is thought that Ohio will go Democratic in the coming election.

A prize fight at St. Louis, Mo., the 16th inst., resulted in the death of one of the fighters.

The great London strike has closed the demands of the strikers having been practically acceded to.

Preparations have been about completed for the widening of the gauge of the East & West Railroad.

The Supt. of Education will settle in full with the teachers of the county on Saturday, October 12th. He can be found during the day in the Clerk's office.

A member of the Georgia Legislature has earned for himself an unenviable notoriety by justifying the cowardly whipping of negroes at East Point, in that State, recently.

The Grand Army of the Republic is mad because Tanner has been removed. Tanner dispensed the grease altogether to the satisfaction of the G. A. R., but not so much so to the men who pay the taxes.

Disgusted with the course of the Republican party toward the negro, several of the most prominent negroes of Pennsylvania have issued an address to their color throughout the country, advising them to vote with the Democratic party in future elections.

Several of our clever subscribers are responding to our invitation to pay up before a collector is sent around. Some of them write pleasant letters, with their remittances, which do us almost as much good as the money sent.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the thermometer fell 30 degrees in eighteen hours. It is supposed the cyclone on the gulf and gulf coast created a vacuum, which the cold atmosphere of the north rushed in to fill.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell cigarettes to minors, and a misdemeanor for miners to smoke cigarettes. It is claimed they are very injurious to the health of young people.

It was rumored on the streets of Anniston Thursday that the Louisville & Nashville R. R. had bought the Anniston & Cincinnati and the Anniston & Atlantic Railroads. The purchase of the Coosa & Tennessee Railroad by the Louisville & Nashville gives color to such a rumor.

In Laurensville, Ill., the negroes and whites had a bloody riot a few days ago. Several were killed and wounded. It grew out of an attempt of the negroes to rescue from jail a negro who had been placed there for an assault upon a gentleman on the street. Let us hear from the shrikes.

The attorney of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad will resist the removal of its depot in Anniston, and has filed application for removal of the condemnation proceedings instituted against the road before the Probate Court here, to the U. S. District Court at Birmingham.

Consolidated enumeration report of the number of children in Calhoun county between the ages of 7 and 21 years furnished the State Superintendent of Education by the county superintendent:

Whites, 6,855. Colored, 2,397.

Total, 9,392.

We publish another article this week, on the first page of the REPUBLICAN, concerning the Southern Exposition at Montgomery. Calhoun ought to be represented well at this great fair and we hope all who have worthy exhibits will put themselves in communication with the fair officers at once. Premium list can be had at the probate office in Jacksonville.

The Alabama Alliance Advocate, the new organ of the State Alliance, just established at Montgomery, says, "The Jacksonville Republican has for half a century been the true and tried friend of the farmers." The Alliance Advocate is, as usual, correct. The farmers stand by the Republican and the Republican stands by them. We never go back on our friends.

Spokane Falls, W. T., recently had a most destructive fire, causing the loss of millions and much consequent suffering. The charitable people, in every part of the United States, at once sent large sums to the relief of the sufferers. It is now said the city council of that city have been stealing out of this charity fund. Several of them are under arrest and will be bitterly prosecuted by the honorable element of the city.

The Alliance Advocate, edited by Mr. H. G. McCall, and published at Montgomery, is on our table. It starts out with several thousand subscribers and bids fair to be an immense success.

So violent have been the threats against the President since he removed Tanner from office that a body guard of detectives is now deemed necessary to his safety. The Grand Army of the Republic takes the loss of its prospective foot very hard indeed. Having "saved the nation," they are furious because they are not permitted to rob it at pleasure.

It is agreed all around that, either under the old rule or the new rule as to tare, the cotton planter gets nothing for the covering to the bale. He is satisfied with actual tare, or getting pay for the actual cotton in each bale. Now, if it takes 100,000 bales of cotton to cover the crop with cotton bagging, it is not true, under the above state of facts, that the farmers will actually present each year to the cotton buyers one hundred thousand bales of their cotton for nothing. And, as this cotton bagging can be used for some of the purposes for which the cotton fleece is used, will not the use of the 100,000 bales which are thus given to the buyer, tend rather to cheapen than to raise the price of cotton? In other words, if the farmers sell 7,000,000 bales for ten cents per pound and then throw in 100,000 bales for nothing, does not this bring down the price below ten cents to seven? Inasmuch as the cotton bagging, after it is used, is worth within ten per cent, as much as the cotton fleece, would it not be fair for the buyer to pay both for the cotton in the bale and the price of the cotton in the covering?

A party of Georgia farmers and journalists recently accepted an invitation of the Georgia Central Railroad to take a free ride up to Ohio to see how farming is carried on in that State. We have read several of their reports and find them very interesting. They went through the immense creameries where fortunes are made in butter and cheese making, but were told by the Obians that they would swap them their cheese and butter industry for their early water-melon crop. They examined the fine vineyards of that State, where millions of gallons of wine are annually made, and come to the conclusion that the South presented a better field for grape culture. They saw a seven hundred acre farm planted in nothing but Irish potatoes, onions and celery, with a profit of hundreds of dollars per acre, and were told that these did not cost as much in money and labor to cultivate as the cotton field does. This country is as well adapted to the growth of these things as of cotton. In short, the Georgia farmers came to the conclusion that the South is the better agricultural country, taking climate as well as soil into account. In the section of country visited, land is worth \$100 per acre. Here in the South the same quality of land can be had from \$10 to \$50 an acre. There the farmers use no gnu. Here they do. There they diversify their crops and raise stock. Here they do not. When the South learns to diversify her crops and raise cattle to supply manure, a prosperity undreamed of will dawn on this country, and Southern agricultural lands will begin to climb rapidly to the figure of Ohio lands. The farmers have the making of their fortunes in their own hands. Here is where organization and intelligent co-operation might come in with untold benefit.

A negro who came to the city yesterday to sell a bale of cotton told one of the merchants with whom he traded that he had raised three bales of cotton without a mule. The negro explained his method of accomplishing this as follows: "I rented a piece of land for twenty dollars, but I did not have a mule and could not get one very well, so I went to work for one of my neighbors and in exchange for my work got him to plow my land. I kept this up all the year, work first for one and then for another, getting all my plowing done without the expense of feeding a mule, and consequently nearly all my crop is clear profit. I will have three and perhaps four bales of cotton."

The largest raft either of cypress or pine timber ever towed to this city, was brought down from Mount Vernon on last Sunday night, by the tug Toiler, Captain Roberts in command. The raft contained four hundred and forty-five cypress logs, averaging one hundred and ninety-two cubic feet, making the total \$5,861 cubic feet or 1,250,000 superficial feet. The value was \$13,000. —Mobile News.

A Young Man Stabbed to Death in an Alabama Church.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—C. C. Kardon, a highly respected young man of Andalusia, Covington county, was stabbed through the heart last night, in the aisle of the Campbellite church, by John Endsey, a sailor, who has been working in the mills near the town. Barden was standing conversing with a young lady that had refused the company of Endsey, and as Barden turned to walk out of the church, Endsey drew a large knife and plunged it into his heart, the blood spattering on a dozen or more ladies. Endsey escaped.

WASHINGTON LETTER. —
From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 1889.

"Some of the prettiest women in the country are right here in the Treasury department," said a friend to me recently. And he was about right. A great many of them Washingtonians, but, as a class, they represent the beauty of about the whole country. They are blonde and brunettes; short and tall and medium; some plump, some queenly, some wavy—they are fairly the types of the several great cities and about all the states of the Union. In that one building, covering four blocks, is to be found as much beauty as a hunt through many large cities might discover. A large proportion of the female clerks are young, or at least on the thin minus side of the line beyond which lies old maid-hood. Office life is not promotive of longevity, and many of the elderly women have died off or reached an age beyond usefulness. Those who have come into the department within the past four or five years are mostly young women, who entered the government service through the civil service examination. They are a bright lot of young women.

They are usually of a refined type of good, sensible pretty girls—a little beyond girlhood. They always dress in good taste though not generally in an expensive style. During the ordinary working hours the visitor to the Treasury will not see many of these young women. They are apt to be hard at work behind closed doors or just shut from view by bairns. But during the half hour allowed for lunch a swarm of pretty female clerks rush about the corridors to exchange bits of gossip or to get their tea.

"What will be the tendency of legislation this session?" asked your correspondent of a member of the coming Congress, whose prominence in the Democratic party makes his views worth reporting. "Your question cannot be answered very satisfactorily," said this gentleman, "until we see what the president recommends in his message, but there are several matters that I am certain will be before congress for its action."

The Army and Navy both require a good deal of legislation. There is a very general sentiment among Democrats that one of the things this administration must continue to do is recreate the naval service. Yes, I used the word recreate advisedly, the work must not stop and it must be overhauled completely and restored to the position it occupied among the world's fleets before the war. The Democratic party has always been the friend of the two services."

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed Was of a mighty city, boldly say A wilderness of buildings, sinking far And withdrawn into a wondrous depth, Far sinking into splendor without end."

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air."

"The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The 'great eye in heaven,' however, went not down without dark blyw hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of unearthly light had passed, and the rain ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of the birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling college, trying to rivel its angles and leap into the the dark windows."

Harrison's Alabama Plan.

There was a very worldly deacon who confessed in his declining years that he had tried to serve God and Mammon forty years, but he had found it mighty hard sledding. Col. Robt. McKeith's article on the Harrison polity in Alabama shows that the president is finding that the effort to solidify the colored vote and at the same time divide the white vote is mighty hard sledding.

Of course, if the republicans be

believe what they said and did what they promised, the matter would be

comparatively simple. The bulk of

the republicans in the south being

colored, pretty much all the offices

would be given to the colored men,

and all hope of dividing the whites

would be abandoned.

If there were not enough colored

men to give the republicans a victory,

troops would be sent down there

and the colored candidates installed

in office. But President Harrison

and Secretary Blaine, and other re-

publicans, many of whom have in-

vested capital under the protection

of southern state governments, have

not the slightest notion in the world

of setting the colored man in a place

where he can make laws, assess taxes

and disburse public money. They

are trying to recognize the colored

man and give him offices, just enough

to keep him in a state of organization

as a republican voter, but not enough

to threaten the security of northern

investments in southern industries.

Naturally enough in this effort to de-

cide both sides the president is de-

ceiving nobody, and is creating black

enemies without making any white

friends.

An impression prevails that the

Tanner matter will be investigated

by Congress, and then the report

of Secretary Noble's investigation

will be given to the public.

A few days ago Dr. Rankin and Mr.

Swift were offered \$1,200,000, for

the Swift Specific patent and copyright.

These men, and probably President

Adams, of State Alliance, will be

present the first day, Tuesday 15th,

I. D. MILLER,

President C. C. F. A.

REFLECTED SPLENDOR.
The Sunset That Lighted in S. S. Cox
the Fires of Poetry.

The production which won for Mr. Cox the sobriquet of "Sunset" was a piece of descriptive writing which appeared in the Ohio Statesman, May 19, 1853, and was entitled "A Great Old Sunset." He was in the composing room of the Statesman the evening before and witnessed a peculiarly beautiful sunset. As the inspiration seized him he picked up his pencil and using a composing stone for a desk hurriedly wrote the following:

"A GREAT OLD SUNSET."
"What a peculiar sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen like the sun on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating lustre which colored the foliage and brightened every object into its own rich dyes. The color grew deeper and richer, until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm cloud, full of fine lightning, which leaped into dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plants turned up their whites to see Zephyrus march by." As the rain came and the pools were formed and the gutters hurried away thunder roared grandly and the fire bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The south and the east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of azure, worthy of Sicilian sky.

"Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fancies and alabaster temples and glorious rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminded us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his 'Excursion':

"The appearance instantaneously disclosed Was of a mighty city, boldly say A wilderness of buildings, sinking far And withdrawn into a wondrous depth, Far sinking into splendor without end."

"But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air."

"The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The 'great eye in heaven,' however, went not down without dark blyw hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of

unearthly light had passed, and the rain ceased; when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of the birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling college, trying to rivel its angles and leap into the the dark windows."

"I will tell you what I am in favor of, and I presume I may fairly say that the average Democratic Congress-man feels about as I do. In the first place, we intend, if the Administration will permit it, to rebuild the Navy. All these ideas have to grow. We Democrats have declared in Congress and to the people for the past ten years that we believed in the navy as an absolute necessity, and that if we ever came into power this was one of the first things we meant to have done. There is not a Democrat of any prominence in either House who has not made this declaration some time or other.

"I might have been attempted before we did if the naval experts could have agreed upon the kind of ships wanted. That seems to be settled at last, and now we are ready to go to work and aid a Republican administration to complete what we began. I am in favor of the construction of thirty more new ships of war, in addition to those being built. That would give us a fleet of sixty men-of-war of the best kind. Do you mean to say you believe even if the Democrats are willing that Congress will agree to such an enormous increase in our Navy as you indicate?" was asked in some surprise. "Yes, I do, and I'll tell you why. These ships would be of iron and steel. Besides the patriotic feature of the matter there is an economic feature. The rebuilding of the Navy would create at once a demand for the best class of iron this country produces, and stimulate the iron production in a very healthy way. Besides the country's protection, which is a prime duty, Congress would be encouraging and assisting a very important industry. Perhaps the world ought to be so advanced as to need no armadas or navies, but it is not. Therefore let us make sure as effective as we can."

An impression prevails that the

Tanner matter will be investigated

by Congress, and then the report

of Secretary Noble's investigation

will be given to the public.

I. D. MILLER,

President C. C. F. A.

1889 Fall Greeting 1889.

We take the pleasure of informing you that now, having the Largest Store in the City, the

The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One Year. One Dollar.
Six Months. Seventy Five Cents.
Three Months. Forty Cents.
Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line. All advertisements must be paid in advance, or before to insure insertion.

LOCAL.

We acknowledge obligation to Mr. David Jennings for some nice pieces.

Mr. John H. Hall has bought the residence of Mr. R. B. Kelly near the Baptist church.

The Evening Watchman and Morning Times, of Anniston, failed to come to Jacksonville Thursday.

Col. Robt. McKee has bought the residence of Mr. Smyly on depot street, adjoining the residence of Mayor Stevenson.

Mr. John Maxwell brought in some cotton to Jacksonville Thursday. It was packed in jute and brought 10 5-8 cents.

Notwithstanding everything that is said for and against cotton bagging and notwithstanding the fact that the jute trust has reduced the price of jute bagging, we think the farmers ought to use cotton bagging. Kill the trust.

Katie Johnson (colored) died Tuesday, in this place, of consumption. She was a good woman, respected by both white and black people.

The Anniston Morning Times reports a rich silver mine found on one of the streets of Jacksonville. We have heard nothing of it up this way.

Two negro men were fatally injured at Anniston Thursday—one at the U. S. Rolling Stock Co's works and one at Mr. Simon Jewell's rock quarry.

Luther Skelton and Ed Fisher, of this place, Luther Rynum, of Bynum's Station, Emmet Ledbetter and McCarthy, of Anniston, all went to attend the Southern University, at Greensboro, this week.

The weather was so cold here Thursday morning that fires were necessary to comfort. We have had a taste of the very cold weather they have been having up north the past few days.

Jacksonville has a marble cutting establishment added to her business. Anything in the monument line from the plainest headstone to the most costly monument can be had at this establishment. Advertisement will appear later.

Dr. C. J. Clark and family, who have been spending the summer at Blue Mountain Springs, eight miles north of this place, have been in Jacksonville this week, the guests of Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell.

A delightful German at the "Iron Queen" hotel was given a few nights ago in honor of the Misses Jones who, with their father and mother, are guests of the hotel this season. Several parties from Anniston came up and joined in the dance.

There will be preaching in the Baptist church Sunday morning and at night by the pastor.

Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.

James Crook, superintendent.

Monthly business meeting of members, 8:30 p. m.

The prisoners at the jail came very near making an escape Wednesday night. They had succeeded in removing the stone in the arch recently removed by them and which had been replaced, as was thought, in a secure manner. The instrument used this time was a bucket hoop, with which they worked out the mortar until the stone became sufficiently loose to be dropped free of the keys. The prisoners are now chained down, but it is very questionable whether they can be kept from now until court in the present insecure condition of the jail. There are some very bad men among them and it will be a calamity on the public if they escape.

State Normal School—New Pupils from Abroad.

Last week we published a list of pupils from abroad in attendance at the State Normal School at this place. Since then the following pupils from abroad have enrolled, besides several from the town and adjacent country:

Fred W. Buckalew, DeArmanville, Ala.

Asa C. Allen, DeArmanville, Ala. C. E. DeArman, DeArmanville, Ala.

Miss Mittie DeArman, DeArmanville, Ala.

B. L. O'Bryant, Piedmont, Ala.

Miss Katie Dill, Talladega, Ala.

Miss Willie Cox, Attalla, Ala.

Miss Mary Coltrina, Riverside, Ala.

Miss Willie Coleman, Riverside, Ala.

Miss Mary Purdy, Riverside, Ala.

Several more pupils from abroad have signed their intention to enter the school next week.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Geo. W. McGowan, of Wilsonville, Shelby county, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney went to Randolph county Wednesday.

Hon. Jno. M. Caldwell, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson has been in Birmingham this week attending U. S. District Court.

Mr. Wm. H. Dean went to Chattanooga to attend the reunion of the two armies at Chickamauga battle ground. He will go from Chattanooga to Cincinnati before his return.

Mr. T. H. Arnett, one of the progressive farmers of Nance's Creek Valley, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Mr. A. J. Little, of White Plains, was in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Mr. Tobe Hughes, of Piedmont, was in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Dr. Burke, of Helena, Ark., is in Jacksonville.

Sheriff Carpenter went to Anniston Thursday on official business.

J. P. Hutchinson, one of Jacksonville's progressive citizens, paid Anniston a visit yesterday.—Anniston Press.

Mrs. Starr, of Selma, wife of Mayor Starr, has been spending a portion of the summer in this place, at the Jacksonville hotel.

Mr. J. M. Sullivan, of McMinnville, Tenn., is circulating among his multitude of friends in Jacksonville, all of whom are delighted to see him.

Mr. C. H. Beal, of Montgomery, is in Jacksonville.

Mr. A. J. H. Borders, of Choccolocco, was in Jacksonville Friday.

Ex-Commissioner Jno. Watson, was in town Friday.

We are requested to state that there will be preaching at Salem church, 4 miles north of town, on next Sabbath, by Rev. J. K. Spence, of Weavers' Station.

Opening of the University.

GREENSBORO, Sept. 18.—The southern university opened to-day with a larger number of students than ever before. There being 160 students in attendance. It is confidently expected that at least 230 will matriculate before the close of the first term.

Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Rheumatism and catarrh are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"My wife had catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B. and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God! cured me."

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject a number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B. thank heaven, has entirely cured. I remain, however, patient, never known to murmur, but always sought to be contented. She talked freely and calmly about dying; she had lived for that hour. Kind hands did all they could to minister to her wants, but they could not retain her pure spirit. 'Weep not for her, she is waiting and watching for those left behind.' Her chair is vacant around the fireside, her voice no more will mingle in the sweet songs she loved so well; but she is singing on the other shore. Thus may we die and sweetly sleep, if we only trust in God."

S. R. EMERSON.

Ullman Bros., of Anniston, call your attention to their fine stock of Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys. Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Millinery, Gents and Ladies Underwear and Furnishing Goods. They have the largest stock ever brought to Anniston, buy for 4 houses to cash and are able to undersell any house. Give them a call.

Married in Calhoun.

Jordan Pouse and Celia A. Hanna, Wm. F. Devenport and Gertrude Merim.

Wm. E. Robertson and Lida E. Jeffers.

J. C. Wall and Alice Kidd.

J. R. Renfro and Annie Perkins.

W. Joseph Evans and Mary Ledbetter.

John Vernon and Celia C. Kirksey.

Benj. J. Matz and Bobbie Ham.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month.

PRIZE SHOW OF COLTS.

There will be a show of colts of the Baker's at Mr. John Martin's near Hebron, the 1st Saturday in October next. Ten dollars will be awarded for the best colt.

C. D. MARTIN.

Gentlemen!

Please give us a call if you want a nice Suit, Fine Shoes, Hats or anything in the furnishing line. Also Boys Suits from \$1.50 to \$12.00 at

Ullman Bros.,
Anniston, Ala.

LOOKING SOUTHWARD.

Shrewd Bostonians Who See a Field of Profitable Investment Here.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The subject of Southern investment is freely and favorably discussed in financial circles here. Boston for the past forty years has invested heavily in Western farm mortgages. This form of investment is no longer satisfactory to her capitalists. Consequently they are withdrawing large sums of money from the West. The president of Boston's largest banks states "that New England capitalists look with favor on the South as the most desirable field of investments, and during the coming winter representatives of money corporations will visit Tennessee and Alabama to look into mineral and prosperous city properties." Tennessee and Alabama are looked on with favor by sagacious New England investors, who see negro trouble looming up in the Gulf States. Hence Tennessee is considered a State absolutely assured for white rule. The fact alone will draw millions of New England capital to it in the near future. Western farm properties and mortgages, once the most popular form of securities here, are now a drug on the market. Cities are absorbing the people. This is due to the fact that the negro trouble is increasing in the Gulf States. Hence Tennessee is considered a State absolutely assured for white rule. The fact alone will draw millions of New England capital to it in the near future. Western farm properties and mortgages, once the most popular form of securities here, are now a drug on the market. Cities are absorbing the people. This is due to the fact that the negro trouble is increasing in the Gulf States. Hence Tennessee is considered a State absolutely assured for white rule. The fact alone will draw millions of New England capital to it in the near future. Western farm properties and mortgages, once the most popular form of securities here, are now a drug on the market. Cities are absorbing the people. 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BACK FROM NEW ORLEANS.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND
COLONEL LIVINGSTON

Issue a Card in Which They Make Valuable Suggestions—Commissioner Henderson Talks.

Atlanta Constitution.

Commissioner J. T. Henderson, and President of the Alliance, L. F. Livingstone are back from New Orleans and issue the following joint letter to the cotton raisers of Georgia which will be read with great interest by those to whom it is addressed and by thousands of others:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 13, 1859.—Editor's Constitution: The action taken at New Orleans on the 11th by the convention composed of delegates from the cotton exchanges of the United States agreeing that all cotton should be priced and sold net, and fixing the tare at twenty-four pounds on each bale covered in jute, and sixteen pounds on each bale covered in cotton standard bagging, three-fourths pounds per yard, by their action is to become operative on and after the first day of October next, which will avail to every farmer selling cotton on or after that date covered in cotton bagging fourteen pounds per bale over the present tare allowed, and this at ten cents per pound makes a net gain of \$1.40 per bale. Also, cotton covered with a gain of six pounds per bale, at 10 cents, or a gain of 60 per bale. This on a crop of 7,000,000 bales, estimated crop for 1859, is \$6,100,000, or a gain of \$2,800,000 on 2,000,000 bales covered in cotton, and \$3,800,000, on 5,000,000 bales covered in jute. Now will not all cotton producers fall into line at once and back up this liberal and just action on the part of the cotton exchanges? From October 1st, no man need complain of loss on cotton covered in cotton, and all using jute can thank this noble body of men for the gain of 60 cents per bale on cotton thus covered.

All papers friendly please copy.

J. T. HENDERSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

L. F. LIVINGSTON,

President Georgia Farmers' Alliance.

Commissioner Henderson Talks.

"I had no idea how fast a place could be till I got to New Orleans," said Judge Henderson yesterday.

He had just returned from the crescent city and was still perspiring from the remembrance of what he had passed through.

"I found all the cotton exchanges, with one or two exceptions, willing and waiting for some adjustment of the tare question. We accomplished even more than we expected and the new arrangement will go into operation October 1st. I think it ought to be done at once. I am particularly anxious that the cotton men of Atlanta should put this new plan into effect once because delay will give other cotton points a chance, and I feel confident that some of these places will make an immediate application of the new system, and it will give them an immense advantage with the farmers. The new system provides only for the reduction of the tare in America. We take the tare off here and pay the farmer for the net cotton. The Liverpool men can do as they please about it. I think it would be the part of prudence for the producers to hold up their cotton until the rule goes legally into effect, unless the buyers are willing to comply with the provisions in advance. This arrangement will save the farmers of the south somewhere in the neighborhood of six millions of dollars on this season's cotton."

Colonel Livingstone at New Orleans.

The speech of Colonel L. F. Livingstone president of the Georgia Alliance, as given at length in the New Orleans Picayune, is reproduced here. Colonel Livingstone was introduced by Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, who stated that the farmers had selected Colonel Livingstone to speak for them upon the question of bagging and tare. The Picayune says: Livingstone is a tall, determined-looking man, smooth of face except for a gray chin beard, a perfect type of the intelligent southern farmer, addressed the convention at length from the farming and alliance standpoint. He said he was thankful for the opportunity to discuss the question and thankful to President Thomas, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, for the fair and equitable resolutions submitted. If the farmers know their own hearts, all they ask is justice. All they want is fairness in this matter. This has been a troublesome question and is likely to be for some time to come. For twenty-five years

THE COTTON PRODUCER

has not had one word to say about tare, time of delivering cotton, or anything else about his product.

They have gone on that line about as long as they intend to. They do not threaten to and do not want to fight.

They want to meet the buyers just on the basis of fairness the New York gentlemen spoke of, and congratulated themselves upon the opportunity afforded to talk it over. Both sides are interested in it, and he wished the European parties were here too.

He sketched the reason why farmers put their cotton in cotton cloth.

The idea of five or six millions of dollars going out of the south annually to pay for jute bagging. The farmers were impoverished by the late war, and were left

THE BOTTOM OF A BROKEN WHEEL.

They have been pulling up that

hill for twenty years with their mouths closed upon the cotton question. They have made but little clear money out of cotton. They don't know who did, but there has been wonderful profit in it for somebody. The farmers do not come with grasping arms, but to build up their own section they must shape their course as they have. They teach it everywhere until public opinion is educated as to enforce their demands.

More than a year ago, in connection with other gentlemen, he had met a committee of

THE JUTE COMBINE, or trust, as it is called, at Birmingham, and they had a long conference. The speaker went over the whole grounds with the jute men and then asked them the question: "If you were cotton producers what would you do?" One man was frank enough to admit that he would use cotton bagging. It is to the interest of the south to use it. The "dog tail" cotton, which is usually deducted from the value of the crop, amounting to some 125,000 bales, can be taken for bagging, and thus enhance the value of the remainder of the crop. The merchant and spinner cannot be hurt much by high cotton. It would not hurt them to have the farmers use cotton bagging, but help the whole country, he did not see why the exchanges on this side of the water should hesitate on the question of tare. The money should be left in the south. He could understand why

EUROPE OPPOSES COTTON BAGGING, as England controls the jute trade. The exchanges should not hesitate any longer. All the delegates, from north and south, are citizens of one country, live under one flag, and the farmers ask that the delegates stand by them and help get rid of this trouble which put them solely and last in the hands of a foreign country.

Mr. Livingstone said that he was surprised to see Galveston, Tex., not represented. Georgia, his own state, was ably represented in the person of the chairman of the convention, who was competent to speak for the state. The farmers only asked the convention to do what is right. He would be ashamed that the alliance submitted a proposition that was not right. There is not a bag or tierce of sugar sold in New Orleans but what its tare is marked on its face. Is it strange that the cotton farmers ask that the tare on a bale of cotton follows it to Europe? New York has struck the key-note. All the farmers want is net cotton and a

FAIR CHANCE IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

They don't want the markets interfered with by Europeans. He had no sympathy with Europeans anyhow. If all the money is spent in building up here, the cotton producer might afford a margin.

The farmers of this country will one day take the matter in hand, and when they do it will be in the rough, uncouth way in which they are in the habit of doing things. But they always work on a straight line.

They have a right to say that they should receive a reasonable profit on cotton. They don't dictate the price but it is not impossible that they will not do it, and if the worst comes to the worst, they will do it.

The farmers are hard pressed to get cotton bagging.

THE LANE MILLS AND OTHERS.

are far behind in their orders. There are other mills in Alabama and Georgia, but it is claimed that some of these do not make the bagging up to the standard. The farmers may have let off some stuff too light and flimsy, but it is not to the interest of the cotton producer to put such stuff on bales. In the contracts with the Lane and other mills they require a standard, and it is not their fault if they have failed in some instances.

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The farmers are poor. They are now making an effort to get out of their poverty; and in the American exchanges are willing to help them. They are glad to find it out.

The exchanges should not be dictated to by Europe. If they pass this resolution, though Europe resist, the time must come when it will take the cotton. It has got to take the cotton, and there is no use bothering about it. Europe may block up the market for a while, but it will pay the tare and more, too, after the delay. America has nothing to risk by it, and England all. If the farmers are benefited by the proposed change the whole country will be benefited. No one section is damaged without all the rest feeling it.

The speaker said that his order is secret, but he represents all the Alliances when he says their fight is not on the exchanges. The Alliances are willing to lock hands with them on the proposition submitted. The farmers are going to have equity in this business. He would not be dishonest enough to say that they will lie down and take any terms Europe dictates. They might have to submit to one season, but their time will come.

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He said, in conclusion, that the farmers hated ambiguity, and whether the convention decides for or against them that its action be plain and unmistakable.

Every Alliance in the State and country is solid on the question. The Alliance is strong now, having united with other orders, and in a short time it will take in a million and a quarter more farmers from the north. If it can't get its rights by begging, the time will come when the farmers will take what is unquestionably theirs.

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JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1889.

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Rheumatism and Cataract.

Rheumatism and cataract are both blood diseases. In many severe cases they have yielded to treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., Write for book of convincing proofs, sent free.

R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had cataract and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete."

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could not get along without crutches. I also had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully recommend it as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had cataract six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swollen. Five bottles of B. B. B., thank God! cured me!"

John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject to a number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B. thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felt the slightest pain since."

Tax Collector's Appointments, First Round.

The undersigned will attend at the following time and place for the purpose of collecting the State and County taxes for the year 1889. Post tax is delinquent the 1st day of December 1889. Other taxes delinquent the first day of January 1890. Those who wish to avoid being called on and paying the penalty fixed by law for failure to pay in time, must pay before the same becomes delinquent. It is my purpose to strictly adhere to the law governing collections, and no favors can, in justice to all, be shown any one:

Beat 1 Jacksonville, Tuesday October 1st.

Beat 2 Four Mile Spring, Wednesday Oct. 2nd.

Beat 3 Weavers, Thursday Oct. 3rd.

Beat 4 Green's School House, Friday Oct. 4th.

Beat 5 Rabbit Town, Monday Oct. 7th.

Beat 6 White Plains, Tuesday Oct. 8th.

Beat 7 Davisville, Wednesday Oct. 9th.

Beat 8 Choccolocco, Thursday Oct. 10th.

Beat 9 DeArmanville, Friday Oct. 11th.

Beat 10 Alexandria, Monday Oct. 14th.

Beat 11 Polkville, Tuesday Oct. 15th.

Beat 12 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday Oct. 16th.

Beat 13 Bynum's Thursday Oct. 17th.

Beat 14 Ganaway's School House, Friday Oct. 18th.

Beat 15 Unchaste, Tuesday Oct. 22nd.

Beat 16 Peeks Hill, Wednesday Oct. 23rd.

Beat 17 Duke's Station, Thursday Oct. 24th.

Beat 18 Hollingsworth's Friday Oct. 25th.

Beat 19 Oxford, Monday Oct. 28th.

Beat 20 Oxanna, Tuesday Oct. 29th.

Beat 21 Aniston, Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 30th and 31st.

Beat 22 Piedmont, Monday Nov. 4th.

Beat 23 Ladiga, Tuesday Nov. 5th.

Tax payers are earnestly requested to attend my first appointments.

D. Z. GOODLET,

tax collector.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 27th day of February 1889, in favor of M. S. Meek, and against A. C. Wheeling, L. T. Allen, W. C. Verrell and S. M. Smith, I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit: Lot No. 2 and part of lot No. 3, in Block No. 12, Division 1 in the town of Oxanna, Calhoun county, Alabama, situated as follows: Beginning at the East of the Boulevard street at a point 50 feet South of 19th street and running thence South along the Boulevard street 94 feet and extending back East same width, two hundred feet to an alley as shown in T. A. Frierson's plat of said town together with the improvements thereon. Also one Moseler & Balmian's iron safe, weight 1,000 pounds, one sorrel mare about ten years old. Levied upon as the property of L. T. Allen to satisfy said execution.

L. P. CARPENTER,

Sheriff.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of two executions in my hands one from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, issued April 1st 1889 for \$325.00 and cost in favor of Woodstock Iron Co., against Alex. Conn and T. A. Pelham. One from the City Court of Anniston for \$5.25 and cost in favor of J. D. Kirby against A. Conn and T. A. Pelham, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on Monday the 14th day of October 1889, the following described property to-wit:

1/2 of SW 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7, W. 1/2 of NW 1/4, Sec. 11, T. 15, R. 7, E. 1/2 of NE 1/4, Sec. 10, T. 15, R. 7, E. 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7. Also 1/2 of SW 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 15, R. 7, containing in all 317 acres more or less. Levied on as the property of T. A. Pelham to satisfy said executions. The above described land will be sold subject to two mortgages and one deed of trust, one in favor of Edinburgh American Land Mortgage Co. for six hundred and twenty dollars; one in favor of Emily Currier for five hundred and fifty dollars. Also one deed of trust in favor of Bettie Pelham Neel for six hundred dollars.

L. P. CARPENTER,

Sheriff.

Sept 14-16

TO OUR PATRONS.

Our subscribers will bear us out in the assertion that we have not unduly pushed them for subscription accounts during the last few years of poor crops and general depression. This course we have pursued at great inconvenience. We have often gone without the use of money due us, rather than push men who we thought needed it worse than we did. This year, however, the conditions are changed. The farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and will be prepared this year, if ever, to discharge the small debts due this office for subscriptions. In view of this fact we feel that we are entitled to insist on a full clearing of accounts this year and shall do so, and we now want our subscribers to be as kind to us as we have been to them. In carrying these accounts for them we have allowed thousands of dollars to accumulate in the hands of subscribers that we have worked hard for and fully earned, and this amount we feel that we can no longer withhold from our business. With this amount collected, we will have the means of making a much better paper. So, every subscriber on the books of the REPUBLICAN will be expected to settle his account this Fall, and no excuse will be taken. We shall in due season send out a collector and give all who do not settle in the meantime a fair chance to close their accounts. These accounts left over will be put out for collection. This we do not say by way of a threat, but in order that our subscribers may know exactly what to depend on, so that no one of them can have any reasonable right to complain if he finds his account put in suit before a magistrate here where the debt was contracted. We hope that it will not be necessary to resort to legal measures in a single case (for we desire to put no man to cost) but that each and every subscriber will cheerfully come forward and settle the old score and put down a dollar on the new without even waiting for the collector.

The money that we have earned on subscription by no means represents not so much clear profit. We have had to pay cash all along for printers, for paper and for other things essential to run the business, and the accounts due on our books represent not so much a gain, as actual cash paid out and carried for subscribers to the management has ordered the grounds about the building, and inside the race track, to be plowed up just before the opening of the exposition, and sown in rye, which will be up by the time of the opening, and will cause the premises to present the appearance of a pretty well-kept lawn.

In addition to this, the management will take special pains to have good roads and walks to all portions of the grounds, for which purpose a large quantity of cinders have been secured and the roadways to the stock and cattle pens will receive special attention. The walks will be raised and will be covered with gravel which will cause them to be firm and dry, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

The rush for space is so great, particularly from other States, that the management fear our own State may, by delaying too long, be left out in the cold. One of the main purposes of the Exposition is to show to Eastern and Northwestern visitors the unparalleled resources of Alabama, and unless the towns and counties of the State are up and doing, they may find difficulty in securing space for exhibits. By prompt action, however, space can now be secured for the display of the agricultural, mineral and lumber wealth of our State. No such splendid opportunity may be again presented in many years to come. Applications for space for exhibits are now on file in the Exposition office from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas and other Northern States. If citizens of Alabama desire to show to the world the grand resources of this State they must act without delay. Premium lists enclosing blank applications for space can be had at your probate office or by addressing W. C. Bibb, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

Fair Play for Colored Folks.

The negro is a human being and is entitled to human treatment. He is a citizen, and entitled to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights. If irresponsible and brutal parties are permitted to whip and maim negroes for idle threats or real or imaginary insults, we might as well shut up our court houses and turn the administration of affairs of the State into the hands of the lawless mob that has neither sense nor mercy to distinguish between right and wrong or between the innocent and the guilty.

—Augusta Chronicle.

WILKIE COLLINS,

The Great Novelist, Passes Away.

London, Sept. 23.—Wilkie Collins, novelist, who has been seriously ill for some time, died to-day.

Wilkie Collins was born in London, January, 1824. After arriving at age he was articled to a tea merchant, but soon gave up mercantile life for law. He practiced a while and then drifted into biographical and novel writing. His fame as a novelist is world-wide. His best known novels are "The New Magdalen," "Women in White," "No Name," "The Dead Secret," "The Queen of Hearts," and "Armandale." In 1873 he visited the United States, and delivered a series of lectures.

DEMANDS FOR SPACE NECESSITATE INCREASE OF ROOM.

Preparing for Good Roads and Walks Through the Grounds--Will Open at Night.

The directors of the Southern Exposition have taken steps to construct a gallery around the sides of the main hall, and the contract has already been let, the work to be completed by September 15th. This will add greatly to the space for exhibits, but judging from the number of applications which are being received there will be no vacant spots when the Exposition opens. A contract has also been made to enlarge the machinery hall by an addition of fifty feet to the building. These important improvements will greatly promote the success of the Exposition. The management has already ordered four large tents will be used as annex to the exhibition hall, and space will be assigned in them to some special departments, the exhibits in which are of such a character that they may be kept in tents without danger. The manufacturers of these tents guarantee them to be absolutely waterproof, and the exhibits shown in them will be as safe from damage as those shown in the main building. The tents will be raised somewhat above the surface and will have good plank floors.

Arrangements will be made with an electric lighting company for the erection and operation of an electric light plant, and at night the buildings and grounds will be brilliantly lighted up, the company having agreed to put in several hundred incandescent lights. By this means the exposition management will be enabled to keep open house both day and night, which will give citizens whose business prevents attendance during the day an opportunity to spend an hour or two at the exposition after supper.

The management has ordered the grounds about the building, and inside the race track, to be plowed up just before the opening of the exposition, and sown in rye, which will be up by the time of the opening, and will cause the premises to present the appearance of a pretty well-kept lawn.

In addition to this, the management will take special pains to have good roads and walks to all portions of the grounds, for which purpose a large quantity of cinders have been secured and the roadways to the stock and cattle pens will receive special attention. The walks will be raised and will be covered with gravel which will cause them to be firm and dry, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

The farmers ought specially to feel kindly to the REPUBLICAN and be glad of an opportunity to assist it, not in the way of charity, but simply by paying its dues, for it has been their consistent friend in every emergency and has encouraged every movement having a tendency to benefit their interests.

We have never begged patronage on this score or asked any extra favors on account thereof. We have consulted our inclination in thus discharging a duty to a large and important part of our population and have been actuated by no hope of reward or expectation of profit. What we wish to convey is that the farmers may now repay the devotion of this paper to their interests, not by giving the paper anything, but by simply paying it an honest debt it has earned, this season in which Providence has so kindly blessed them. This they ought to do a pleasure in doing. No man ought to want to pinch and embarrass, if not starve, his friend. We should dislike to believe that any single farmer in the county begrimed the REPUBLICAN the small sum he might owe it. We do not believe it. We believe, on the contrary, that our farner patrons will be glad to be able at last to do the paper a substantial service by paying up promptly this Fall whatever amounts each and every one may owe it. We speak more particularly to the farmers in this connection, because we have not so indulged subscribers in the towns where money circulates all the year round. In the towns we have kept up our collections and this, with the money for advertisements, is the money we have run the paper with, while indulging our readers in the country the past few years.

—Augusta Chronicle.

TANNER PAYS A HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Tanner pays a high tribute to the influence of the Democratic press with the Republican administration. In conversation with a friend last week he said that "The Republic, a copperhead sheet published in St. Louis, was his bitterest enemy, and, being published at Noble's home, he (Noble) read it carefully and absorbed what it said. To this he attributed his fall."

At Ironaton last Tuesday night two negroes were badly cut and shot by another negro. They were engaged in a fight and the man who did the shooting and cutting made good his escape, but he will have to get out of the state or Sheriff Wood will have him behind the bars before another session of the Circuit Court.—Talladega Home.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Romance of Rent! Life Outrivalled by Zola.

In spite of the cold shoulder which the critics and other deciples of the legitimate in art are wont to turn to the excesses of the lively melodrama, the actualities of life are constantly furnishing ever greater surprise and more daring sights of adventure than can be found upon the stage of the second-rate theater.

This present year of grace, 1889, has been curiously fruitful of those romances in the real world of flesh and blood. What could be more startling and mysterious than the death of the crown prince of Austria. Nor Rhenish nor royal legend offers us anything stranger. The career of Mrs. Maybrick embraces all the elements of a blood and thunder novel.

The California tragedy quite surpasses the limits usually set by the judicious playright upon his imagination, for what should we think of an author who ventured to construct a plot, making any pretence to possibility, in which the leading characters were a senator of the United States, in justice of the supreme court of the United States?

Yet all these "absurdities" belong to the legal record of the Sharon-Terry case. And, as if to put a climax upon these dire dramas, and give us something to lighten the scene, yet not to fall below the line of the incredible, here comes Mr. Inspector Byrnes, with himself a kind of fate, and a veteran master of weird ceremony, with a story so simple, so monstrous and so complete as to tax our fancy, to say nothing about our unbelief, yet true to life, involving one of the foremost names in American history, and having for its chief personage a great grandson of that man, who, more than all other men, after Washington, brought our constitutional system, with its administrative machinery, into being and gave us the government under which we now live.

Just eighty-five years after Alexander Hamilton fell before the pistol of Aaron Burr, to end in a few hours the life of the most famous natural son ever born in the world, Robert Ray Hamilton, his direct descendant appears hardly less conspicuous before the public, as the leading actor in a drama as fantastic and that ever disturbed the equilibrium of a police court, or awakened the enthusiasm of an audience in the Bowery.

It is not believed by any one that cotton bagging will be refused by the Liverpool Exchanges.

It was the only body protesting against the use of cotton bagging at the New Orleans convention, and it gave no good reason for its opposition while everybody knows it is controlled entirely by self interest. This Exchange cannot hold out against the rest of the world it will not at attempt it.

There is one danger that members of the Alliance will have to guard against. The letter from the New Orleans Exchange to the New Orleans convention stated that all the foreign cotton men demand is that the staple be clad in some covering heavy enough to protect it thoroughly. This cotton sheeting will not do, and of course it will be rejected. The cotton bagging has been shown to give ample and sufficient protection, and the sheeting should not be used. Farmers should be careful and not use any very light covering, because it will not come up to requirements and will cause trouble.

The jute trust and combine has been already thwarted in its purpose to oppress and squeeze fortunes out of the farmer, and overtures have already been made to representative Alliance men to put down the price of jute to a reasonable figure, but such proposals have been properly spurned and the fight will be carried to a finish and will result in a complete annihilation and overthrow of the jute bagging. The stuff, after this crop, will have to be used for something else, because the bitter contest has already aroused such prejudice against it, that under any circumstances it can never be entirely removed. Jute for bagging is a thing of the past.

—THE T. & C.

ITS PROSPECTS--LOOKS LIKE THE L. & N.

IS AFTER IT.

ATTALLA, Sept. 22.—Having met Major Carlisle and Judge Richardson on Huntsville on the train from Fort Payne, they requested your correspondent to correct the recent report about the sale of the Tennessee and Coosa road. It is not true that the road was sold through Judge Richardson. Asked about the outlook of the road, Judge Richardson said: "The road is involved in serious litigation both in the circuit court at Gadsden and the United States court at Huntsville. I expect these cases will be settled soon, and when they are the road will be built immediately. I am now on my way to Gadsden in behalf of the road."

Major Carlisle said he did not know what it was that were buying up the claims against the road. It comes, however, from Huntsville, through another source, that Nashville parties are furnishing the money to pay off the claims, and they are supposed to be in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville road.

SOMETHING NOVEL.

A Marriage of a Couple Dressed in Cotton Bagging.

Here is something novel and romantic for the Alliance men.

The farmers of North Carolina are firm and inflexible in their fight against jute, as the following incident will give full evidence:

"A young gentleman, who is estimated to be worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000, was married to a charming North Carolina lady the other day.

The bride was evidently as much in favor of Alliance methods as her husband, for she consented to be arrayed in a bridal costume fashioned out of the cotton bagging, and as

The Republican.

L. V. GRANT, Publisher.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

It looks as if the crookedness in the Louisiana State Treasury will involve the State treasurer Burke, the boomer. He is at present in Europe and declares his intention to make good every dollar of loss to the State.

Alabama is now the third iron producing State in the Union, Pennsylvania being first and Ohio second. In a year, at the present rate of progress, Alabama will pass Ohio and start out on the race for the lead with Pennsylvania.

The Georgia duellists, Calhoun and Williamson, with their seconds, have been arrested in Atlanta on a requisition of Gov. Seay and will appear before an Alabama court at the proper time to answer a charge for assault with intent to murder.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange has refused to ratify the agreement of the Exchanges at the New Orleans meeting to accept jute packed cotton at 24 pounds fare and cotton packed cotton at 16 pounds rate. The word has gone out to boycott Memphis cotton buyers.

The REPUBLICAN has so far taken no part in the rather puerile discussion as to Gov. Seay's successor, which has been going on in the State press for the past six months. When the nominating convention is sufficiently near as to attract the attention of the people we may have a record or two to make.

We recently had a talk with one of the best posted financiers in Alabama. In the conversation he predicted an unprecedented boom for Alabama in the next few months. The determination of the Administration to prevent a money stringency, artificially created by Wall Street operators, the gloomy prospect of free coinage of silver and an anticipated big jump in the price of pig iron is the ground for the faith that is in him.

A Mobile & Ohio passenger train was held up and robbed about 70 miles north of Mobile, the 25th. The robbers selected a point on the road where there was a high trestle for their work. Mounting the engine, with drawn revolvers, they compelled the engineer to stop the train so that the express and mail cars would be just across the trestle from the passenger cars. Although an armed force of men were on the passenger cars they could not get at the robbers, who did their work deliberately. They got several thousand dollars from the mail and express. Rube Burrows is supposed to be the head robber. Posse is in hot pursuit of the robbers.

Farmers who are covering their cotton with sheetings are only hurting themselves and not at all injuring the jute trust. All cotton so covered will have to be packed in stronger covering before it is shipped abroad. When bagging made from cotton is used, it should weigh at least three-quarters of a pound to the yard. The thin sheetings used by some farmers do not weigh near so much. The jute trust ought to be fought intelligently if the farmers expect to whip it. The thin cotton covering used by some of our farmers will be torn off at the compress and jute bagging substituted of necessity. It is not sufficiently strong to protect the cotton when handled. Even the Southern exchanges will not accept cotton so packed.

An old farmer friend, who does not like the Alliance, said to us some days ago:

"If you don't quit saying so much in favor of this Farmers' Alliance, I shall stop taking your paper."

Two days thereafter another friend, who belongs to the Alliance, said to us:

"The Alliance men over our way say you are weakening on the Alliance, and stand up to the rascals and keep up your course."

Thus it will be seen on what a bed of roses an editor reposes. The Alliance movement and work is too big a thing to be ignored by the press, and must be discussed by all live newspapers; but it is a subject that will incur the editor censure, let him say what he will, from one side or the other. We can begin to sympathize with the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Commissioners Court of this county cannot issue bonds to raise money for McAdoo roads, as the Anniston Times wants them to do, without legislative permission. The duty of the court at present is to administer properly the present road law of the county and judiciously expend the \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year that will be raised under the law. Let us have first a good survey of the public roads, with profiles showing grades, &c., as, also the best routes for roads, so as to avoid high hills. When we have worked awhile under the present law and thus gotten matters in some sort of shape for pike roads, the county meantime getting out of debt, the Legislature will grant an act authorizing the issue of bonds and Calhoun will have her fine roads.

The State Treasurer sent \$2,346.34 this County to pay teachers of public schools.

STATE TREASURER.

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This year has been one unparalleled in "annals" of great disasters both in this country and abroad, and the loss of life and property has been fearful. The latest recorded great disaster is the great land slide at Quebec, involving the loss of hundreds of lives. This, like all the others, can be traced not so much to a special judgment of God as to the folly and carelessness of men.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1889.

The ebb tide has set in. From the sea coast and mountain resorts Washingtonians are coming home again, and it is repeating what those already returned have said to remark that they are very glad to be back. They have comfort instead of more or less discomfort, domestic life in place of vagrant hotel living, and the National Capital instead of the small life of some summer-living hostelry. It is a matter of social duty that many of our comrades Washington must spend certain months of the year away from home, and it is without much doubt, a matter of regret to a large number of them. It is so, because Washington is so comfortable a place in which to live; because here is a moderate climate, here are perfect streets, here are shaded sidewalks, here are teaming markets, here are abundant connections with all the outing-places of a day; here are the requisites of pleasant living in a modern way. To desert what Washington affords and return to an extent beside the sea or under the eye of some mountain hotel-keeper is one of the penalties of being more than a pittoresque to a few. We do not look to the general government for aid, but must ourselves contribute to the pensioning of our then adversaries. The time has come when many of us are able, and it is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, to see that no worthy comrade nor his widow or child should suffer while we have rations to share with them.

It is the purpose of the Veteran's Association of Jefferson county to co-operate with all others formed in the State in providing a home, or a fund, as might be thought best, so that proper care can be extended, and in their name and at their request I cordially invite every County Association to send delegates to a Convention to be held here during the State Fair for the purpose of organizing a State Association. These delegates will meet here many of their old comrades and have a cordial welcome.

It is well to erect monuments

commemorative of the virtues and the bravery of our fallen heroes, but so long as one old soldier is suffering for bread, or a single child of a veteran is in want, these monuments are

eternal witnesses to heaven that we have at least left undone those things that we should have done.

Jos. F. JOINTON, Pres. Con. Vet. Ass'n, Jefferson Co.

The date fixed for the re-union in Birmingham is October 29, 1889.

DANGER OF LYNCHING.

The Engineer of a Freight Train Ran For His Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Seth Twombly, engineer of the freight engine which last evening crushed into the suburban train at 87th and Vincennes avenue, had a narrow escape from being lynched. In five minutes after the first report of the accident had spread, the wreck was surrounded by a great crowd from the neighboring station. Nearly all of the killed and wounded were residents of the vicinity, and the indignation aroused at the sight of the scalped corpses soon reached the heat of mob fury. A cry went up from the crowd, "Where's the engineer?" "There he goes, lynch him," a hundred men made chase after the fugitive. He had the start of 500 yards, and when he turned around and saw the rush, he doubled his exertions. The pursuers were fleet, also, and they might have overtaken him, but a few blocks up lie plunged and disappeared in the darkness. The mob returned to the wreck and helped to carry off the dead.

The first body taken from the wreck was that of Miss Keller. The steam had so boiled her hands and face as to turn her skin a horrible purple, and her features were swollen out of all resemblance to former shape. The others were not so badly disfigured, and only one person was cut. Most of them had fled from inflicting the tremendous clouds of steam that filled every corner of the car, before the echoes of the first terrible crash had died out.

R. B. Browning, the head sawyer at one of the saw mills near Heflin, was struck in the side and on the shoulder by a heavy piece of timber thrown by the revolving saw yesterday morning, and knocked to the ground insensible. It was thought at the time that he was dangerously hurt, but he was so far improved yesterday evening that he was able to take the train for Birmingham, where he resides.

That hacking cough can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Said by W. V. Gardner.

STATE TREASURER.

The State Treasurer sent \$2,346.34 this County to pay teachers of public schools.

AN APPEAL TO VETERANS.

A Convention to be Held During the State Fair.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 5, '89.

To The Ex-Confederates of Alabama:

The Association of Confederate Soldiers, and Sailors of Jefferson county, at its August meeting unanimously adopted a resolution instructing me to issue a circular letter urging ex-Confederates in other counties to form local Associations, with a view of perfecting a State organization for the purpose of ministering to the wants of our comrades and their widows and children. In compliance with this resolution, I appeal to the old soldiers to meet in their several counties and perfect an organization.

No citizen of this State or country can recall the heroic achievements of the Volunteer Soldiers of Alabama during the war between the States without admiring the heroism they displayed on every field, the sacrifices they cheerfully made, and their manhood in defeat.

Ragged and foot-sore, badly equipped and hungry, they encountered

without dismay, superior numbers of

well fed and well equipped troops,

and in every instance they so acquited themselves as to glorify the American name.

Many of our comrades fell in that great struggle; many of them received wounds that disabled them from earning a livelihood. Nearly all of the survivors were left destitute. The State has been unable to grant more than a pittance to a few.

We do not look to the general government for aid, but must ourselves contribute to the pensioning of our then adversaries. The time has come when many of us are able, and it is our duty, as it should be our pleasure, to see that no worthy comrade nor his widow or child should suffer while we have rations to share with them.

It is the purpose of the Veteran's Association of Jefferson county to co-operate with all others formed in the State in providing a home, or a fund, as might be thought best, so that proper care can be extended, and in their name and at their request I cordially invite every County Association to send delegates to a Convention to be held here during the State Fair for the purpose of organizing a State Association. These delegates will meet here many of their old comrades and have a cordial welcome.

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Jos. F. JOINTON, Pres. Con. Vet. Ass'n, Jefferson Co.

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THE ANDALUSIA TRAGEDY.

Fuller Particulars of Barton's Wounds and Endsley's Capture.

An Advertiser reporter learned from Mr. J. G. Cowan, who has just returned from Andalusia, some fuller particulars of the tragedy which recently occurred there. Mr. C. C. Barton went with a young boy to church, and as they came out he was stabbed in the left side by John Endsley, who had also been visiting the young lady. The wound was a desperate one and the young man's heart was barely missed. The would-be murderer immediately fled. Parties

were in pursuit of him in different directions and it will be remembered that a man was arrested at Georgia on suspicion, but he proved to be innocent and was discharged. The party which went southward ran up on Endsley very near the Florida line, and as he attempted to escape by running, he was fired upon by young Barton's brother. The weapon is

known as a British Bull Dog pistol, and carried a very large ball.

It struck Endsley under the right arm and made a fearful and ghastly hole. He was then taken in charge, placed in a buggy and carried to Andalusia. When Mr. Cowan left that place he was still alive, but his chances of recovery are doubtful. Young Barton it is thought will recover.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for

Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest

sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville, Ala.

H. J. & JNO. A. COBB,

august 24-31.

B. F. Wilson.

Attorney at Law.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun and surrounding counties.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, special term, September 3d, 1889.

This day came Wylie Carpenter, Guardian of Alfred Canada, Lawson and Henry, children of the late John Canada, late Mrs. Fitz deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 30th day of Sept. 1889, be and is hereby appointed to audit and make a final account upon said account and make said settlement and that notice thereof be given for publication in a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, and that a copy of the same be filed in the Court House of said county on said 30th day of Sept. 1889, and contest said settlement if they then do.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

Sept. 24-31.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of

Chancery Court for the 9th District

of the State of Alabama, rendered

at the April, Term, 1889, of said

Court in the case of Carrie M. Wilber

by her next friend vs. John H. Allen,

R. M. Allen, C. C. Wilber and

Oxanna Land Co., I will as Regis

ter of the Register of Probate

for the State of Alabama, for the

purpose of selling the same

at public sale.

It is therefore ordered by the court that

the 1st day of October, 1889, be and

is hereby appointed to sell the same

at public sale.

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